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WEINBERGER 'MISINFORMATION, FALSEHOODS' SCORED

LD121648 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Weinberger Incorrigible" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's arbitrary treatment of facts and the contradictoriness and irresponsibility of his statements on military-political questions have really become the talk of the town.

He thinks nothing, for example, of first declaring in June that the United States did not consider any plans of fighting prolonged nuclear war and then admitting in August that the possibility of waging protracted nuclear war was included in all U.S. planning.

In one and the same statement, this high-ranking administration official first agreed that nuclear was war not winnable and a few minutes later, without batting an eyelid, insisted that the United States must "prevail" in nuclear war by ending the conflict on terms favourable to the United States.

So with Weinberger full disregard for elementary decency and conscientiousness has become a rule and a norm of behaviour.

But the Pentagon chief obviously worries little about the odious reputation he has won.

Speaking on August 11 at a conference of U.S. lawyers in San Francisco, the U.S. defence secretary has fired another salvo of brazen misinformation and falsehoods. He alleged, in particular, that the U.S. refusal to follow the example of the USSR and pledge not to take first use of nuclear weapons would facilitate the success of Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks, while the acception of the freeze proposal, on the contrary, might break them.

Having lost all sense of proportion, Weinberger charged that the Soviet Union allegedly was violating the provisions of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 on the non-use of chemical weapons and the agreement on the limitation of the yields of nuclear weapons tests. Of course, there were no, and could have been no, facts in Weinberger's statement to support these charges.

Weinberger's speech in San Francisco, changing nothing in his reputation, only demonstrates that the Reagan administration is bent on continuing to ignore world public opinion which demands that the United States adopt effective measures to remove the threat of nuclear war. For they in Washington, as a rule, escalate the fuss over a mythical "Soviet military threat" every time the United States is going to launch another spiral of the arms race and to make new moves to wreck the existing agreements on the limitation and reduction of arms arsenals.

PRAVDA: U.S. LACKS 'REALISM' IN ARMS TALKS

LD130716 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 13 Aug 82

["The United States: Lopsided and Unrealistic Position" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- "A unilateral approach and lack of realism are the main features of the position of the U.S. administration on the problem of strategic armaments," A. Nikonov, Ph. D. (History), writes in PRAVDA today in an article on disarmament issues. "It is high time that Washington top officials came to realize that the people of the Soviet Union and the United States are equally interested in the solution of this problem. In fact the whole of mankind is".

"It is only natural that for the talks to succeed the efforts of both sides are needed. The Soviet delegation arrived in Geneva ready for constructive and purposeful work. By contrast, the U.S. approach to disarmament issues is still characterised by a heavy stake on attaining military superiority. At the same time the U.S. side maintains without adducing any proof that the balance tilts in favor of the Soviet Union, and that Washington, therefore, will keep pressing for changes in the correlation of military strength both on a global and regional scale in the benefit of the United States".

"At the same time much is being said about the so-called 'destabilising factor' which the Soviet Union allegedly has at its disposal, whereas in actual fact it is the Pentagon that would like to employ this factor, being precisely after this aim in the sphere of strategic nuclear armaments.

"It is essential that at the current Geneva talks the U.S. side at last take a more realistic position. Such a position can rest only on a strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. The Soviet Union will never go back on this principle. Let there be no doubt on that score".

"Through the fault of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in the first place, the danger of nuclear war not only exists but steadily becomes ever more serious. In the face of this threat the need of pooling efforts of nations to stop the arms race, secure better international relations and head off nuclear holocaust is becoming ever more imperative", A. Nikonov writes.

U.S. BOOSTS NEUTRON WEAPONS FOR USE IN EUROPE

LD121718 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Speeding Up Neutron Weapons Production" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: The Pentagon is speeding up the production of neutron warheads and shells intended for use at the European theater of operations. According to the REUTER news agency, a plan worked out by the Pentagon provides for a threefold increase in the number of charges at the first stage of production -- 3,000 of "W-82" units instead of 1,000 as initially planned. The intensity of radiation of these charges is six times higher than that of nuclear warheads of similar yields. Taken in the context of the over-all nuclear strategy of the United States, the hurried production of a bigger number of neutron charges bears witness to the fact that the Reagan administration not only does not intend to give up the nuclear armaments race but, on the contrary, heavily stakes on developing ever new and diverse types of mass annihilation weapons. A report appearing in yesterday's Washington POST, quoting U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger to the effect that the Reagan administration has worked out a plan for conducting not simply a nuclear war but a protracted nuclear war and that it hopes for a victory in one comes as a sinister reminder about Washington's designs.

If it is difficult to imagine what will happen in densely populated Europe when several bombs with a yield of many megatons explode, then what can be said about a "protracted" nuclear holocaust on the European Continent? And nevertheless, the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU admits that in keeping with the so-called strategy of "flexible response" adopted by the NATO leadership any military conflict in Europe will inevitably develop into a nuclear one. Moreover, the strategy of "flexible response" allows of the possibility of first use of nuclear weapons, including the firing of a "warning nuclear shot".

Of course, it is not today that the United States began to get ready for nuclear war, specifically in Europe. But it is precisely today that such preparations become especially perilous because of a clearly unbalanced, arbitrary and impulsive character of the foreign policy of the present U.S. administration.

These days Washington actually declared a steel war on Western Europe. Confrontation between the U.S. administration and West European Governments is intensifying over Reagan's discriminatory steps with respect to West European companies participating in carrying out the project to deliver Siberian gas to Western Europe.

At the same time Washington leaders are preparing ever new types of mass annihilation weapons for Europe. If we add all these elements of Reagan's policy together we will see that Washington officials are not only unwilling to reckon with, but simply ignore, the interests of West Europeans in practically all fields, but one: The United States wants Western Europe to become an instrument in its military policy. The Reagan administration is clearly trying to use Western Europe in its own aims for confrontation with the Soviet Union, intimidating West Europeans with the mythical "Soviet threat". But hard facts show that it is Washington, not Moscow, that prevents West Europeans from pursuing an independent policy and living in peace. Precisely Washington believes that to enhance the security of the United States the most opportune thing to do is explode the whole of Europe.

START DELEGATIONS CONCLUDE FIRST ROUND OF TALKS

LD121616 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva August 12 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA was held here today. It concluded the round of the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction that was started on June 29 of this year. The talks of the delegations will be continued from October 6 of this year.

ISRAELYAN: USSR READY TO WORK ON CW BAN

LD131036 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva August 13 TASS -- The threat of a massive use of chemical weapons in the world is growing, hence the exceptional significance of its prohibition and destruction. A statement to this effect was made by Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan at a scheduled session of the Disarmament Committee on Thursday.

The Soviet Union reaffirmed its will for the speediest prohibition of the chemical weapons, by presenting the basic provisions of the draft convention banning the development, production and accumulation of chemical weapons stocks and envisaging their destruction as an official document of both the Disarmament Committee and its working group for a ban on chemical weapons, he noted. We are gratified to note, Viktor Israelyan said, that a number of delegations show interest in the Soviet document. The Soviet draft basic provisions, whose significance has been pointed out by almost all the delegations at the committee, is evidence of the Soviet Union's interest in the speediest conclusion of a convention prohibiting chemical weapons and an evidence of its goodwill. At the same time, the ambassador pointed out, we expect manifestations of goodwill from the other side, above all from the U.S. delegation.

Viktor Israelyan drew attention to the fact that the U.S. delegation expressed at the committee the other day "disappointment" over the alleged reluctance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to participate in serious discussion. It is enough to be acquainted at least to the slightest degree with the work of the committee, the working group and the contact groups to draw directly opposite conclusions, he said. The Soviet representative stressed that unlike the American policy of procrastination, the Soviet Union proposes to set rough terms to complete work on a convention prohibiting chemical weapons, and is ready for any decision acceptable to all.

'THREAT TO PEACE' OUTLINES U.S. CW PROGRAM

LD121612 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- The Reagan administration has launched crash preparation of the U.S. armed forces for chemical warfare. This is said in the second, enlarged edition of a book called "Whence the Threat to Peace" which was prepared by the USSR Ministry of Defence.

Even today, the book emphasises, the United States has the world's largest arsenal of chemical weapons. Its core consists of 55,000 tons of highly toxic agents known as nerve gases and 150,000 tons of chemical ammunition -- more than three million shells, tens of thousands of air bombs, hundreds of thousands of land mines and charges, and much other chemical ammunition.

The United States maintains over ten large chemical weapons depots in its own territory and abroad, including Western Europe. Experts estimate that the U.S. stockpiles of chemical weapons are sufficient to kill all people on earth several times over.

The United States has begun to produce a new, binary type of chemical ammunition. A huge "chemical rearmament" program involving all the armed services has been worked out for 1983-87. Its cost is planned at 6 to 10 billion dollars. The program provides for a radical modernisation of the chemical arsenal and an increase in chemical ammunition to 5 million items in the next five years.

The United States makes active use of the scientific, technical and production potentialities of its allies, in particular Britain, West Germany and Israel.

Soviet military experts remind the reader that the United States gained practical experience in the use of chemicals during the war in Indochina. As a result, ten per cent of Vietnam's farmland was contaminated and irreparable damage was inflicted on its land and water ecological systems. Still more appalling are the genetic effects of the use of chemical toxins on people. One such effect registered at the present time is the greater percentage of infants born with various deformities.

The large-scale plans of preparing the U.S.A. for chemical warfare are being carried out, the book says, behind the screen of a mendacious campaign orchestrated by the U.S. administration about "Soviet implication in the use of toxic agents in South East Asia and Afghanistan."

NOVOYE VREMYA CALLS U.S. REPORT ON CBW 'ABSURD'

LD121456 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Crimes Under the Smokescreen of Slanders" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- The report of the U.S. State Department to Congress on "chemical warfare in South East Asia and Afghanistan" "is a set of absurd inventions and charges that are without any proof." This conclusion drawn by Soviet experts-scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the USSR Health Ministry, who carefully studied the American report, is contained in the letter of the USSR permanent representative to the U.N. issued at the U.N. headquarters as an official document, points out the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly in its issue of August 13.

The article says that the "report is below not only scientific criticism but a logical analysis. The report which has been conceived with the aim of calumniating the USSR, ascribing to it the use of chemical weapons, is designed to distract attention from the real chemical warfare which the USA was waging in South East Asia in 1961-1971, from the Pentagon's large-scale preparations for a new chemical warfare.

"The crimes of American military in Indochina," the journal writes, "are broadly documented, described and registered. There are also living witnesses, real casualties and material evidence. Moreover, the chemical war which the USA waged in South East Asia has not ended in a certain sense. Its consequences are like bleeding wounds which are until now a source of sufferings for the inhabitants of Vietnam. The number of victims of the use of victims of the use of chemical weapons continues growing." The critical examination by the competent Soviet organizations of the American report, the weekly stresses, exposes the real culprits in South East Asia. "They are the top brass of the USA, who unleashed and waged a large-scale chemical warfare in that region, as well as their inspirers and patrons -- the American authorities, Presently they are trying to paint the remote consequences of the chemical war, which the U.S. Army waged, for the traces of the non-existent in these days use of toxic agents by other states in South East Asia. But these are futile efforts. No smokescreen of slanders can conceal the crimes of the American military on the long-suffering soil of Vietnam."

CEMA COOPERATION ON HIGH TECHNOLOGY CITED

PM121417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Rodionov "International Commentary": "Forced Admissions"]

[Text] Western propaganda, and especially American propaganda, has persisted about the socialist countries' fatal technical lag and their great dependence on imports of advanced technology for so long that some people in Washington have clearly fallen for their own propaganda. This has been demonstrated by the U.S. administration's clumsy attempts to thwart the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline.

But now the West has "discovered" that, in the words of London's THE TIMES, the gas pipeline, although the subject of "the biggest East-West deal in history," is "just one of many gas pipelines that are being constructed in the Soviet Union using mostly Soviet, not foreign, technology." Grudgingly, and with many provisos, it has been forced to admit that the USSR can manufacture any equipment by its own efforts if it has to.

It is worth adding that the potential of the Soviet economy is also supplemented by the opportunities opened up by economic integration within the CEMA framework. Thus, construction workers from GDR are taking an active part in constructing the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline referred to above. The fraternal countries are solving the acute energy problem through joint efforts in the main directions of technical progress. For instance, the utilization of Soviet experience and the reliability of cooperation and sharing in the nuclear power sphere are now enabling the GDR and the CSSR to abandon entirely the construction of new thermal power stations, which are less economical under those countries' conditions. Czechoslovakia's industry has also become a major supplier of reactor equipment for the CEMA countries.

The new steps in scientific and production cooperation among the fraternal states are aimed at removing bottlenecks in the "development-introduction-production, mutual deliveries' process and timely eliminating unnecessary parallelism and dissipation of efforts. That is how matters stand in the sphere of robot technology in particular. The production of industrial robots in the USSR (program-controlled automatic manipulators) has reached 2,200 robots in 6 months -- twice as many as a year ago. In the GDR the task has been set of increasing the number of industrial robots of various types in use to 42,000-45,000 by the end of the 5-year plan, and there are to be 200,000 of them in the CEMA countries in 1990, as the last council session noted. This will be possible thanks to the organization of specialized and shared production of robots in accordance with the recently concluded general agreement. The adverse consequences of a lack of coordination between national technological concepts in the sphere of robot equipment will also be overcome.

The fraternal states, as was noted at the 30 July meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak, have no intention of shutting themselves off from mutually useful economic relations with the capitalist countries. But they are bound to draw conclusions from the policy of sanctions and boycotts. "Under these conditions," it was emphasized at the meeting, "the USSR and the CSSR regard the further deepening of economic interconnections within the socialist community framework as a matter of paramount importance."

Western propaganda, which is inclined to offer blanket denials of both today's efficiency and tomorrow's prospects of the integration cooperation among the CEMA countries, is certainly faced with difficult new reassessments of its values.

EEC OFFICIALLY PROTESTS U.S. PIPELINE EMBARGO

LD121214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The 10 Common Market countries, news agencies report from Brussels, have sent an official protest to the United States against Washington's attempts to prevent West European firms from supplying equipment for the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. They have requested the annulment of the White House's decision to ban supplies to the Soviet Union of equipment produced on U.S. licence.

The ban on equipment supplies, says the document, is damaging the economic interests of Western European countries and carries with it the threat of further worsening the clashes of interest between the United States and Western Europe.

U.S. 'TOYING' WITH EUROPE'S FATE AFTER CSCE

PM121401 Moscow ZÁ RUBEZHOM in Russian No 32, 6-12 Aug 82 Signed to Press 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Peace for Europe"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union's 7 years of efforts to develop cooperation in Europe are evident. In the years that have elapsed, the USSR's economic and trade ties have strengthened with the FRG, France and Italy, the Scandinavian countries and many other European states. Cultural and scientific cooperation is successfully developing between the Soviet Union and other European countries.

The intensification of mass demonstrations for peace in Europe and North America has also been an important result of the past 7 years. The ideals of Helsinki are inspiring millions of people to take part in this struggle. They derive confidence in their ultimate success from the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The European and American public knows well that the Soviet Union is prepared to agree on the sides' total renunciation of all medium-range nuclear weapons or a gradual reduction of these armaments.

The firm position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the peace-loving demonstrations by the West European and North American public and the sober understanding of Europe's interests displayed by the ruling circles of a number of West European countries have made it possible to defend the spirit of Helsinki against the encroachments of the reactionary imperialist forces. Nonetheless, the situation in Europe remains tense.

Dangerous Course

There has perhaps not yet been a government in U.S. postwar history which has proclaimed with such frankness as the R. Reagan administration that it places the interests of the U.S. monopolies above the West European states' national interests. In an ecstasy of shameless anti-Sovietism and anticommunism it is seeking to transform Europe into an arena of confrontation with the socialist community countries and the territory of West Europe into a bridgehead for nuclear missile confrontation.

Washington's aggressive course is generating mounting protest in West Europe. The West European public is profoundly alarmed by the U.S. administration's plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missile weapons on the continent's territory. Especially since at the disarmament talks the United States and its allies have adopted a one-sided, absolutely unrealistic posture, seeking to change the existing approximate parity of forces in their favor and to weaken the Warsaw Pact states. Many people in West Europe are realizing increasingly clearly that Washington is toying irresponsibly with their fate.

A broad wave of protests was generated by R. Reagan's decision imposing on the West European countries the curtailment of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The West European states resolutely refuse to be drawn into the "European war" which the U.S. administration is trying to kindle against the USSR. Rightly seeing in Washington's decisions an encroachment on their national sovereignty, France, the FRG, Italy and Britain have not only lodged a protest but have confirmed their determination to continue to develop economic cooperation with the USSR.

The U.S. leadership fully displayed its hostility to the Helsinki spirit during the Madrid meeting. It tried to exploit that platform for flagrant interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs and for mounting a cynical propaganda campaign against them. If these attempts to sabotage the Madrid meeting ultimately failed and the meeting is to be continued it is only because of the constructive position of the socialist states and some other states that hold dear the cause of detente in Europe.

Washington's policy has sharply intensified international tension. The situation has been complicated still further as a result of Israel's bloody aggression against Lebanon -- aggression inspired by the United States, occurring in the immediate vicinity of Europe and alarming and angering the European peoples. But it is all the more important to continue the struggle to implement the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference on security and cooperation.

At their meeting in the Crimea on 30 July, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, noted with satisfaction that the results of the conference held in Helsinki 7 years ago have by no means been cancelled out by the development of the European and world situation. On the contrary, the more complex the international condtions, the more eloquently the full significance of the Helsinki Final Act signed at summit level by the leaders of 33 European states and the United States and Canada is manifested.

The cause of Helsinki continues to live.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES ITEM ON UN SPACE CONFERENCE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 August publishes page 4 a dispatch by correspondent B. Orekhov under the heading "In the Name of Progress." It has been compared with the items published on pages CC 5-7 in the 10 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the headline "UN Conference on Space Exploration, Use Opens," and the following variations have been noted:

At the end of the first item ("Scientists Cosmonauts Attend") PRAVDA adds: That is the development of affairs in cosmonautics the Soviet Union advocates.

PRAVDA adds the following paragraph:

The conference is designed to give new impetus to broad mutually advantageous and equal international cooperation in the use of space and celestial bodies for peaceful purposes. The delegates will discuss the present state and development prospects of space science and practice and their use in the interests of social and economic progress. The recommendations that the conference elaborates will be submitted for approval by the UN General Assembly.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO UN GROUP

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 August publishes on page 1 L.I. Brezhnev's message "to the second UN conference on the study and use of outer space for peaceful purposes." It has been compared to the account published on page CC 6 of the 10 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variations have been noted:

PRAVDA omits quotation marks throughout.

PRAVDA publishes an alternate first paragraph that reads: I cordially greet the participants in the second UN conference on the study and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Paragraph 3, line 2, PRAVDA reads: "...taking place with truly cosmic speed:..." [substituting "truly" for "virtually"]

The PRAVDA version ends with the following: [Signed] L. Brezhnev.

V. ZAGLADIN RECALLS 1930'S FASCIST 'TERROR'

PM130725 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 32, on 6 August, carries on pages 5-6 a 3,000-word article entitled "Invaluable Gift of Memory" by V. Zagladin. The article is largely concerned with recalling fascist "terror" of the thirties and Nazi war crimes, and primarily dwells on the destruction of the Czechoslovak town of Lidice.

At one point Zagladin equates fascism then as "imperialism's reaction to the great depression" and the "extreme" methods of Western ruling circles to halt "social process" since the onset of the "1974 depression."

WHITE HOUSE PROPOSES NEW NAVAL MISSILE PROGRAM

LD121658 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Whence the Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Washington, 12 Aug (TASS) -- The Reagan administration is trying to get money from Congress to set up new nuclear weapons systems. It emerges from proceedings at the hearings published by the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee that the White House is demanding that Congress approve a program for building new "Standard-2" antiaircraft missiles with nuclear warheads for the U.S. Navy. The cost of the program is approximately $1 billion.

The plan to equip U.S. warships with these missiles essentially means yet another attempt by the United States to lower the so-called "nuclear threshold", to push mankind toward a thermonuclear catastrophe. It is obvious that the decision to use "Standard-2" nuclear missiles will be accepted at the level of ship commanders.

U.S. RESORTS TO FOREIGN 'POLICY OF LIES'

PM120941 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 32, signed to press 5 Aug 82 p 5

["D.K.' article: "Lies as Policy, or the Policy of Lies"]

[Text] It has become everyday practice in American life for political declarations and documents, speeches and statements by high-ranking representatives of the present administration to contain a substantial dose of obvious exaggerations, flagrant distortions, false assertions and slanderous attacks. They are chiefly directed at those countries, peoples, statesmen and public figures whom Washington numbers among its "enemies." Plans and intentions which are not theirs are attributed to them and their nonexistent designs and purposes are painted in the blackest shades. Their social systems are reviled in a tone which is quite unacceptable in relations between states and their present and even their past is blackened. The ignorant compilers of statements and speeches do not bother to substantiate their conjectures with facts or historical references, supposing self-effacingly that since they themselves do not know history and do not have even the most elementary idea of the political situation, leaders or presidents of a particular country, their readers and listeners cannot or must not know these things.

Last week Washington saw the publication of a letter from U.S. President R. Reagan to the speaker (chairman) of the House of Representatives containing the lying assertion that a freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms means "preserving a dangerous asymmetry in the correlation of nuclear forces," although his predecessors -- Nixon, Ford, Carter -- acknowledged and spoke repeatedly of the approximate parity which exists in such arms. This was repeated quite recently by former Secretary of State Haig. Evidently not knowing this or deliberately ignoring what is common knowledge, the compilers of the President's letter accused three presidents, all the chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other authoriative military figures of deceiving American and world public opinion.

Two days later the President himself started an absurd, stupid fabrication in which a deliberate invention is combined with provocative demands on a country which is independent of the United States: Poland. The measures adopted by that country's state leadership to impose order were attributed by the President at a press conference to "Soviet pressure," and he demanded that the Polish Government depart "from the stage," stating that only after that will Washington review "its position in relation to the gas pipeline," which, as is known, has nothing to do with Poland.

Here the President demonstrated his technical ignorance, saying that "in the main the equipment for the gas pipeline can only be obtained from the United States," although thousands of kilometers of gas pipelines have been built in the Soviet Union without American equipment. He had obviously not been informed that the Soviet leadership had just adopted a decision to build this pipeline -- now world-famous -- with its own technical resources according to the prescribed schedule.

The President's fabrications became absolutely absurd and fantastic in scope when he started asserting that loans granted to the Soviet Union by West European countries "literally financed their (the USSR's -- D.K.) ability to continue to strengthen their military potential." He has apparently forgotten that quite recently he also asserted in public that in the Soviet Union the percentage of GNP spent on defense is higher than in America. It is well known that the American proportion is now expressed in terms of a sum approaching $200 billion. He should have asked his financial advisers what country or countries granted the Soviet Union loans approaching this astronomical figure, and when, and then he would probably have curbed his fevered imagination. The West European capitals which R. Reagan accused of "financing" the Soviet "military potential" did not find it necessary to refute these fabrications, but they are worthy of not only refutation but a fitting rebuff: If your're going to tell lies, show some moderation!

The malicious presidential imagination also touched on the heroic, unfortunate people of Palestine, who are pouring out their lifeblood to uphold their right to exist. Dodging discussion and condemnation of Israel's barbaric actions in Lebanon, the President made a frankly slanderous statement to the effect that the PLO's position "amounts to saying that Israel must be destroyed, or that it has no right to exist as a country," although everyone knows that the PLO has long since agreed to a complete, just settlement of the Near East conflict observing the interests and rights of all peoples and countries in the region. In recent days this stance has been reaffirmed repeatedly by prominent PLO spokesmen. All that the President attributed to the PLO really applies to the policy of Israel, which has repeatedly stated in public, through its prime minister and defense minister, that Israel seeks and will continue to seek the physical annihilation of the PLO and the entire Palestinian national liberation movement. Israel and its backer the United States have rejected and continue to reject the idea of Palestine's existence "as a country."

Asked directly whether he supports the idea of creating an independent Palestinian state, which is sought by the PLO, the President, as usual, gave no direct answer, but launched into arguments to the effect that Egypt and Israel "theoretically are to hold talks on the Palestinians' autonomy." This did not seem enough for him, and once again, deliberately ignoring the Palestinian people's legitimate, universally recognized representative, the PLO, he stated that "from my viewpoint it is up to them (Egypt, where there are no Palestinians, and Israel, which is killing Palestinians in their thousands -- D.K.) to resolve the question of how this autonomy will be organized."

Taking similar liberties with the facts, the President assured his audience that the repressive dictatorial "Salvadoran Government is achieving success in the observance of human rights" and therefore fully deserves American economic and military aid. He did not refute the facts cited by journalists, but simply declared them to be "lying propaganda" -- it is Washington's custom to pin that label on everything which runs center to Washington's designs and inventions.

At the latest presidential press conference, as at many others, many dubious -- at best -- assertions on U.S. internal affairs were made. All the present economic troubles are declared to be the result of errors by predecessors, the crisis is proclaimed over, while discrimination against women is presented as a phenomenon which has receded into the past thanks to the present administration's efforts.

Statements by the present U.S. leaders create the impression that the speakers see themselves as being on the platform at an election meeting, where it is possible to discredit your opponents and praise yourself unrestrainedly, on the assumption that on leaving the meeting people will forget any rubbish. They still do not understand that the arena in which they are operating is bigger than an electoral district and their words will not go unremarked: Lies will inevitably be refuted, distortions corrected, slander rejected and protested. The base methods of American elections, which Mark Twain ridiculed, are unacceptable in international politics.

The wise President A. Lincoln once said: "You may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all of the people all the time." The present U.S. leaders are trying to fool everyone almost every time they address the public and on practically all the important issues. Lies have become a policy for them, and policy has merged with lies.

People in Washington obviously do not know the Russian saying that "lies are short legs." Nor do they understand that a policy built on lies can lead to nothing good.

WASHINGTON ANTI-SOVIETISM FUELS GLEN COVE BIAS

FM121315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Seeing Perfidious Russians..."]

[Text] New York, August -- An elderly woman says angrily:

"The Soviet diplomats' spying machinations are preventing me from watching television."

Beach employee Bill (Konologoe) is even worse off. He can't ease up for a minute. Staring at the horizon from the shore, he is waiting for Russian warships.

What is this? Are they characters from some routine Hollywood anti-Soviet hit? No, they are real people. They live in the small seaside town of Glen Cove on Long Island just 20 miles from New York.

The point is that in this region there is a house belonging to the USSR's permanent UN mission. Our diplomats frequently spend their days off there. It is on them and their families that the City Council headed by jingoistic Mayor A. Parente has declared war. The "city fathers" have forbidden Soviet people from using the town beaches and sports facilities since their house has allegedly become a "nest of spies."

Even the State Department, from whose windows anti-Soviet "canards" have been flying increasingly frequently recently, was obliged to demand that the City Council repeal this absurd decision, which contradicts the norms of diplomatic etiquette, not to mention the rules of hospitality. But nothing doing. Parente and company are standing firm, intoxicated by the fact that the press and television are presenting them as true American patriots who have plucked up the courage to do battle with those perfidious Russians.

The point is that the source of this dangerous disease -- double-dyed anti-Sovietism -- is to be found in official Washington. It is there that a number of authoritative figures recently came out with their latest anti-Soviet ravings. And it was after this that some Americans started seeing "those perfidious Russians."

To the credit of the people of Glen Cove, they were not all subject to hysteria. One inhabitant said of the Soviet diplomats: "They're fine people. Why are we penalizing their women and children?" Others were also indignant.

As for Parente and the other "city fathers," they have proved to be nothing but extortioners. It emerges that they initiated this dirty story to extract from the State Department the $100,000 so necessary for the town coffers depleted under their rule. Then, they said, we will allow the Russians to enjoy the rights of citizens.

There's principles for you!

CORRUPT U.S. POLICE, SOCIAL ILLS SPAWN CRIME

LD121234 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 12 Aug 82

["The U.S. Law Enforcement System Encourages Crime" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York Aug 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

The reputation of the American police has been strongly damaged against the backdrop of a sharp growth of crime.

The other day a fresh row broke out in New York: 12 police officers have been charged with corruption, bribe taking and other crimes. Several weeks ago the city court sentenced seven other "limbs of the law", who were also on the payroll of the criminal underworld, to various terms in prison. Last year the judicial authorities of New York received 2,319 statements accusing policemen of the law "of bribe taking and conniving with the criminals."

Scandals over the exposed ties between the police and the criminal underworld have broken out also in Chicago, Bridgeport (Connecticut), in Georgia state and other areas of the country. Indicative in this connection are the following figures: Investigations into only 59 percent of bandit attacks, 48 percent of rape cases, 73 percent of murders, 25 percent of robberies and 15 percent of burglaries end in arrests in that country.

Fear of violence makes the population arm themselves. Pistols can be seen on seats in cars, in boxes of writing desks, in attache cases and lady's handbags. The population, as the newspaper Washington POST notes, has 150 million units of fire arms. But according to estimates of experts, an American becomes a victim of his own arms, grabbed by a criminal, six times more often than he is able to use it against a robber.

Nobody knows how to combat the epidemic of violence, the TIME magazine points out. The prisons of America are packed to capacity, and to free places for new prisoners, even inveterate criminals are released before the expiry of their term. Courts more often than not pass suspended sentences, knowing that there are no places in prison. Thus, in New York only each one hundredth arrest ends in imprisonment

Our law enforcement system itself encourages criminals, Robert McGuire, the police chief of New York, shrugs his shoulders helplessly.

And the American society itself with its cult of violence which is propagated even in animated cartoons for children instilling in the child, as the NEWSWEEK points out, the idea that hitting a man with a hammer on his head is just funny, encourages crime. The growth of crime is inseparably linked with the social ills plaguing the American society. A one percent growth of unemployment leads to a 5.7 percent increase in murder cases and a four per cent growth in the number of inmates in that country's prisons, as Harvey Brenner, a researcher of Johns Hopkins Baltimore University, pointed out. Presently the unemployment rate is close to ten percent.

Unemployment, racial and social conflicts, drug addiction, the free sale of arms and the propaganda of the cult of violence are the real sources of crime, the newspaper DAILY WORLD stresses.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES ARMY'S ROLE IN PRC

PM121523 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 3

[Candidate of Historic Sciences Maj G. Mosko article: "A Pernicious Course:" on some trends in Beijing's military policy]

[Text] China is going through a difficult period in its history. The country's current leadership has been forced to review much Maoist dogma and to make certain changes in its domestic policy and economic course. Nor is the power struggle among China's leaders abating.

The whole complex and contradictory nature of the processes taking place in the country is having a serious effect on Beijing's military policy. Especially since the army is continuing to play its traditional main role in Chinese political life.

The Chinese press is littered with calls to "strengthen ties between the army and the population" and to "strengthen discipline" and is warning against "the rifle controlling the party." For all their apparent dissonance, these slogans clearly point to the Chinese leaders' serious concern at the state of affairs in the army. Sometimes this concern even breaks through into official statements. Thus, the chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] General Staff has stated that "unless we can improve the armed forces' organization and discipline, we will not be capable of combating an enemy in a modern war." What has caused this anxiety?

It is primarily a matter of the differing attitudes of different groups in the Beijing leadership toward the army and toward the question of its place in Chinese society. Some are trying to preserve inviolate Mao's concept of the army as "the main component of the state power apparatus," that is, to preserve it as a reliable force and instrument for influencing the masses. Others, in striving for formal control over the army, are trying to restrict the military's relative "autonomy," which arose as a consequence of the PLA's "special role."

Recent facts confirm the circumstantial character of the Maoists' manipulations concerning the PLA. Its advancement to the forefront when tackling domestic policy tasks was always connected with an exacerbation of instability in the country and a stepping up of conflict within the party and state apparatus.

At the same time, the lack of unity within the current Beijing leadership on the question of ways and means of emerging from the protracted socioeconomic crisis and transforming China into a hegemonist state in the world arena also manifested itself in the partial revision by the "pragmatists" headed by Deng Xiaoping of earlier views of the PLA's role and status.

It is difficult for the Chinese leadership to resolve the question of the army's role in society's life for another reason, too. The fact is, the army's prestige among the population has fallen considerably. This has been caused by the PLA's direct involvement in the notorious "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution" as well as by the trial of Lin Biao's supporters in the upper ranks of the army. Moreover, the regime established by Mao Zedong as a result of the "Cultural Revolution" with its overt military control of all spheres of public life was associated with the "feudal-fascist ways" by the people. The new leaders are trying by every means to create the impression that this is all in the past and that legality is triumphant.

Under these conditions, Deng Xiaoping's supporters, having stabilized their positions somewhat, have decided to reduce the military's presence in the organs of power. In recent years, a certain trend has appeared toward the separation of the functions of the party, state and military leadership. This process is developing more noticeably locally, where the (military) district commanders and political commissars usually headed both the party and the state leadership.

According to data from foreign sources, at the end of the seventies, PLA representatives comprised only 10.6 percent of the leaders and deputy leaders of provincial administrative organs. There was no perceptible change at the center, however. Higher army cadres had been promoted to the Communist Party of China [CPC] Central Committee Military Council and to the recreated Central Committee Secretariat and to prominent posts in the state leadership. Just as a several years ago, there are 10 military chiefs among the 26 Politburo members.

However, all of this in no way prevents military subunits from being actively enlisted to "restore order." For example, district commanders have been authorized to introduce local martial law "in an emergency." At the end of 1979, the PLA took part in suppressing strikes and demonstrations in nine provinces and in the Guangxi Zhuang and Ximjiang Uygur Autonomous regions. RENMIN RIBAO has written that in 1980 alone, the army sent over 50,000 groups of servicemen to over 150,000 population centers and establishments to "settle specific questions." The PLA remains an important cadre reserve for the civilian sphere, which is evidenced, for example, by the decision to staff court and procuracy organs with 57,000 especially chosen servicemen at the company and battalion level.

While experimenting with ways of creating a model of some kind of "mixed economy," Beijing has by no means rejected methods involving the extra-economic coercion of the working people using the militarist traditions of the past. The recent decision of the CPC Central Committee and its Military Council to restore the production and construction corps -- paramilitary formations -- in Xinjiang serves as a graphic example. It is directly connected with the continuing policy of removing urban young people to rural areas within the course of the Great Han assimilation of local ethnic groups and, finally, with the aggressive military preparations on neighboring states' borders.

The maneuvers of Mao Zedong's "heirs" on the question of using the army within the country confirm even more clearly the fact that they are not succeeding in coping with the feelings of disillusionment and discontent of the commanders and men toward the official line and servicemen's lack of faith in the feasibility of the economic program. Here lies the reason for the PRC leadership's serious concern. Evidence of the attempts to cope with such phenomena is provided by the four successive special all-army conferences convened in recent years and the numerous campaigns such as the "movement for culture and courtesy," "Learning from Lei Feng" (how many times has this long dead soldier, who left a dairy of enthusiastic jottings on Mao Zedong, been called to mind), for a "new style" and so forth.

These measures are supplemented by constant purges, which are conducted sometimes in the guise of a "rejuvenation" of cadres and of a "new" cadre policy and are sometimes disguised as a "cutting back" of the PLA. Aware of the connection between the fate of his political course and the reliability of control over the PLA, sensing the dissatisfaction with this course within the army and having entrusted the supreme party and state posts to the "reliable" Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping has nevertheless reserved for himself the post of chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Council, that is, the post of de facto supreme commander in chief.

Not without reason, foreign observers believe that the impending reorganization of the supreme organs of military administration is in pursuit of these same objectives. In particular, this concerns the creation, in accordance with the new PRC draft constitution, of a central military council and a new leading organ in which Deng Xiaoping's people will apparently call the tune.

Such enhanced attention paid to the armed forces can be explained by the broadening of the sphere of their use in Beijing's foreign policy. In recent decades, the Maoists have repeatedly used the army directly or indirectly, sometimes threatening neighboring states with the use of military force, sometimes launching armed provocations.

China's leaders have not abandoned the concept that a new war is inevitable. They only allow the possibility of "delaying" it. But they link this unfailingly to the need to create a "united front" and a "structure of joint opposition to the Soviet Union." The Chinese leadership is trying to disguise its plans to create a de facto military-political alliance targeted against the USSR and the other socialist countries behind anti-Soviet slander and lies. But who is to make up such an alliance? Beijing considers that it will be based on the "coordinated actions" of the United States, Japan, the West European NATO bloc members and, of course, China.

Beijing's leaders stress the community of "strategic" interests of the anti-Soviet alliance participants and are conducting an active line of deepening and expanding military ties with the United States, Japan and the West European countries. These ties are no longer limited to deliveries of modern arms and combat hardware to China. For example, the sides are exchanging intelligence data and coordinating their intelligence gathering activities. China has secured both the technical documentation and permission to manufacture certain types of Western arms and military hardware. Military delegations are being exchanged. U.S. advisers and experts are to be sent to the country to give lectures on the art of war and hold consultations on the development of the armed forces.

Having gambled on military force to resolve major domestic and foreign policy questions, the Beijing leadership is taking steps to further intensify the PLA's power. China's current leaders are insisting on the priority buildup of the military-economic and scientific-technical potentials as an indispensable condition for creating a modern army. All the economic development programs are subordinated to this very aim to a considerable degree. "Military modernization is impossible," RENMIN RIBAO has written, "without developing agriculture, industry, science and technology. It is only with a high rate of economic building that a reliable reserve can be created in the defense sphere that will ensure its accelerated development."

The modernization of the PLA is being launched in tandem with the creation of the material prerequisites of military might. That modernization includes equipping the army with new types of combat hardware and weapons, raising the standard of the forces' combat and special training, reviewing military doctrine and restructuring the personnel's ideological conditioning to ensure "victory against a superior adversary." Thus, the Chinese Air Force newspaper KONGJUN BAO once demanded in an article that assessments of the combat readiness of divisions and units be primarily guided by the following: "In a future war, the main target will be the very modern Soviet Armed Forces. Thus, the thrust of strikes should be chosen in the light of the Soviet forces' tactical methods and potential."

Defining the main directions of the armed forces' modernization, the foreign press has reported that the CPC Central Committee Military Council's directive stresses the development of new types of weapons and the perfecting of the system of control over the military forces.

The nuclear military forces, into which, according to foreign press data, the lion's share of military spending is being channeled, are energetically researching the creation of new types of ICBM's (solid fuel, mobile), of operational tactical missiles and nuclear warheads for them. The ground forces are developing a new tank, self-propelled guns, antitank guided rocket shells and antiaircraft guided missiles based on Western models. Practical steps are being taken to increase the level of motorized units and formations and to raise the personnel's combat training by conducting exercises in which different categories of troops participate. A central place in the program to modernize the navy is occupied by measures for the creation of a nuclear submarine fleet, for equipping surface vessels with modern weapons and hardware and for expanding the landing forces. The Chinese leadership is striving to put the fleet to sea as soon as possible so as to reinforce its hegemonist claims against other states.

The development of the Chinese Air Force is taking the form of the creation of new types of warplanes and aerial weapons. The foreign press carries reports on flight tests involving F-12A delta-wing fighters and F-12B variable geometry fighter-bombers.

Thus, the main directions and content of China's military policy reaffirm its leadership's unfailing adherence to a course of militarizing the country and the increase in that policy's danger to the Chinese people themselves and to world peace.

VASILYEV COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC-TAIWAN RELATIONS

LD121246 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Reagan administration has informed the Chinese Government of increasing the production in Taiwan with U.S. aid and U.S. licenses of the latest F-53 fighters from 50 to 80 and also of other armaments. Viktor Vasilyev of our staff has the following Commentary:

Any deal like this adds to the resolve of the Taiwan authorities to reject Chinese proposals for peaceful reunification and this in turn affects relations between Beijing and Washington.

The so-called complete normalization of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China provided for a rupture between Washington and Taipei. Yet, although more than 3 years have passed since then, official Washington continues to maintain close contacts with Taiwan and there are all indications that it is not going to give up its stand on the problem.

Outwardly, Beijing reacts quite sharply to the moves of the present U.S. administration towards Taiwan. Foreign observers attribute this reaction to a number of reasons. One of these is the coming 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party where, as the New York TIMES indicates, Deng Xiaoping and his supporters will probably have to explain why the military-strategic partnership with the United States has failed to secure Taiwan's reunification and why the course for strengthening this partnership has failed to bring the promised dividends in domestic and foreign policy.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials believe that Beijing has tied its economic programs with U.S. aid so closely and has gone in its parallel actions with the United States on the world arena so far that it has nowhere to retreat. The conclusion that follows is that the United States can continue to sell anything it pleases to Taiwan and this means that it can keep Taiwan separated from the People's Republic of China or, in other words, carry on the policy of Two Chinas.

The experience of American-Chinese relations over recent years gives official Washington every ground to hope that eventually a compromise version will be found which will make it possible to carry through the present deal with the regime in Taipei and to rule out any moves from Beijing which might complicate its relations with America. And this is probably so since at the present stage the foreign policies of Beijing and Washington have very much in common. It is the leaders of the United States and China that are responsible for the growing tension in Asia where both Beijing and Washington seek to preserve conflict situations and set one state against the other. If at present, as political observers point out, there is some controversy between Beijing and Washington over Taiwan, all the indications are that it won't become the factor that would upset the American-Chinese alliance.

KOROLEV VIEWS PRC 'INTRIGUES' AGAINST LAOS

LD112242 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] In the Chinese Province of Yunnan, Chinese authorities have set up what is termed as the Laotian government-in-exile. According to the Indian news agency, CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE, it was made up of representatives of pro-Chinese groupings of Laotian emigres who now live in the south of China. More from our observer Vladimir Korolev, and this is what he writes:

Political intrigues against Laos are links in the chain of subversive actions being carried out by Chinese leaders against Indochina countries. The establishment of the coalition government of Khmer emigres is a fresh example of provocative acts of such kind. What is now happening in Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam seems to suit little the Chinese leadership. For peoples of these three countries have chosen their own way of development and are now building a better life.

From Beijing's standpoint, the establishment of Chinese control over these countries is only the first step on the way of spreading Chinese influence in Asia, and China does all in her power for meeting her (?aims). It is staging military and political provocations against these countries of which the whole world is an eyewitness.

Nevertheless, the people of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam are prepared to go firmly down the chosen road. They go by the saying often repeated in these three countries. Time, as the River Mekong, cannot be turned back.

PRC CONTINUES PROVOCATIVE LINE AGAINST INDOCHINA

OW120841 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Mulatov commentary: "On Yet Another Provocative Act of the Beijing Leaders Against the Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] Listeners: Foreign newspapers and magazines point out that Beijing's leaders have intensified their disruptive policy against the three Indochinese countries and are trying to aggravate the political situation in this region. Not long ago, after SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's completely successful visit to certain ASEAN countries and Burma, this policy of Beijing became more pronounced. The following is station observer Mulatov's commentary.

Beijing's leaders obviously are unwilling to allow Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to advance along the road of their choice and unwilling to let Vietnam have a chance to solve its problems with the ASEAN countries.

Beijing has taken note of the inclination of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries to open a dialogue in behalf of the interests of the Southeast Asian as well as the Chinese people despite Beijing's schemes and intrigues. As a result, Beijing's leaders have adopted many new measures to undermine the stable situation in that region.

They are no longer satisfied with continuing the undeclared war against the Kampuchean people. Remnants of the bandit Pol Pot gang are used to carry on the war. Beijing's leaders use funds gained by exploiting the Chinese people to arm the Pol Pot bandit gang, providing them with all kinds of military supplies.

To undermine the political situation in all Indochinese countries, Beijing's leaders are no longer satisfied with the recently rigged up tripartite (?Khmer) coalition government even though that government is in the service of imperialism. So Beijing has started new large-scale disruptive activities and openly interfered in the internal affairs of Laos. The Indian CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE reports that the Chinese authorities have set us a Lao government-in-exile in Yunnan Province. The government is led by General Phoumi Nosavan, elder brother of the former king of Laos and a U.S. puppet as everyone knows now living in Thailand, and other well-known reactionaries. At present, in Yunnan Province, which is adjacent to Laos, Beijing's political and military advisers are hastily preparing armed bandit boats for this government-in-exile to be dispatched into Laos to carry out activities.

Not long ago, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea again proposed to the Chinese leaders the signing of an agreement on peaceful coexistence. However, Beijing rejected the proposal and, in total disregard for the interests of the Chinese people and the people of the Southeast Asian countries, insisted on stirring up tensions.

TASS ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT OF JAPAN IN ARMS RACE

LD121954 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (TASS) -- (By TASS correspondent) -- After working up an unprecedented arms race in its drive for the mirage of military superiority, the U.S. administration intends to pursue its militaristic course even further, with the risks that this entails for peace. This is shown, among other things, by the content of a press conference given here today by Navy Secretary J. Lehman. He is visiting Tokyo for discussions with the chiefs of the Japanese National Security Agency (NSA) on ways to strengthen Japan's naval forces and expand their cooperation with the U.S. fleet.

The Reagan administration, the U.S. secretary said, is now putting the finishing touches on the defense budget for the 1984 fiscal year in which spending for reinforcement of all arms of the U.S. forces will again rise by 7-8 percent in real terms without regard for inflation. It emerges from Lehman's remarks that in Washington's militarist program, considerable weight is placed on accelerating the buildup of the navy's strike power. As early as the 1980's, he said, the operational U.S. fleet will be increased by 1/3 and will have 600 warships.

Fifteen aircraft carrier groups will be established. The White House intends to get Congress to approve a plan to build two large nuclear-powered aircraft carriers of the Nimitz class as early as this year. "All this," Lehman claimed, "will enable the United States to achieve military superiority at sea."

Washington is persistently trying to involve Tokyo in the arms race and to make its ally bear a large burden in meeting the cost of the United States' adventurist, militaristic strategy.

Brandishing the bugaboo of the "Soviet threat," Lehman spoke of the "need for hard-and-fast action" to speed up Japan's military preparations and to increase its contribution to the U.S. Armed Forces and close naval cooperation between the two countries. He set out these demands during his talks with NSA chiefs today. The American visitor emphasized that the buildup of the Japanese Navy's combat capability and the extension of its operational responsibilities to a 1,000 nautical mile zone in the northwest Pacific "should be the focus of military endeavors."

Washington's demands are not completely overlooked in Tokyo. NSA chief S. Ito assured the U.S. secretary that Japan will steadily increase its military potential and carry through the LDP [Liberal Democratic Party] government's program of modernization and reequipment of the armed forces, primarily the navy and air force, for 1982-84. The Japanese agency chief, according to the KYODO news agency, emphasized that despite serious financial difficulties, Tokyo will increase its budget procurements for military purposes by 7.34 percent.

In order not to confine itself to mere verbal assurances, the NSA has decided to demonstrate its loyalty to the Pentagon with deeds. The military agency's program for the coming year, published today, provides for the construction of a 4,500-ton missile carrier, two frigates, submarines and the purchase of 10 R-38 [as received] naval attack aircraft. Further confirmation of the willingness of Japanese military circles to follow in the wake of the United States' militaristic strategy are the major joint maneuvers by the U.S. and Japanese navies off the northwest coast of Honshu Island.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-INDIAN TREATY OBSERVED

Goldin Report

LD121926 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- "The Soviet people is sincerely heartened by the successes of new India along the road of the economic, scientific and cultural progress," said USSR Minister Nikolay Goldin, the president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. He delivered today a report at the celebration meeting in Moscow devoted to the 35th anniversary of India's independence and the eleventh anniversary of the bilateral Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.

"The Soviet-Indian relations are based on the common interest in the economic and social progress, joint rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, the striving to world peace and security," Nikolay Goldin said.

Good relations between the USSR and India, the coincidence or closeness of their stands on the fundamental problems of our time, the adherence to the cause of peace are particularly important in the conditions of the present aggravation of the international situation, the speaker said.

The most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, are now intensifying the encroachment on detente, are spiralling the arms race, try to conduct the policy "from the positions of strength". The United States continues building up its military potential in the Indian Ocean, is creating strong points for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. In these conditions of particular importance is the session of the United Nations special committee on the Indian Ocean that opened in Geneva a few days ago. "The Soviet Union supports the initiative for the creating a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and is making a great contribution to the implementation of this idea," Nikolay Goldin stressed.

The 1971 Soviet-Indian treaty serves the development of stable relations of our countries," said India's Ambassador Vishnu Ahuja at the meeting. "They are not directed against third countries and do not contradict the non-alignment policy which India upholds."

[Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 12 Aug reports that "The meeting was attended by Comrade Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Delegations of the Indian-USSR Cultural Society and the Society of Friends of the Soviet Union, who came to participate in the 1-month Soviet-Indian friendship festival, were also present.

Amity Group Official Cited

LD121250 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Ninth August marks 11 years since the signing of a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India. The treaty assumes special importance today when the situation in the world has been aggravated. This was stressed in an interview for Radio Moscow by a prominent economist, vice president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, Gleriy Shirokov.

The situation in the world today, he said, is very alarming. Developments in the Middle East have become extremely dangerous. Israel is extending the aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. There is also tension in Southeast Asia where the forces of imperialism and hegemonism are continuing their intrigues against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea; and an armed conflict is going on between Iran and Iraq.

Today as never before there should be unity and coordination of efforts of everyone who seeks peace and security and who tries to prevent further aggravation of the situation in the world, and those were also the noble objectives that were put down into the Soviet-Indian Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.

The years that have passed since the signing of the treaty have shown that it has a positive impact on developments in Asia and in the world as a whole. In line with the treaty the Soviet Union and India have actively cooperated and continued to cooperate on such key problems of today as the struggle to hold back the arms race and also end all interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and eliminate all forms of oppression and inequality.

The Soviet-Indian treaty does not threaten anybody and does not infringe on anyone's interests, but those who would like to subjugate Asia and destabilize the situation there have to reckon with the fact that the two great countries coordinate their policy aimed at protecing peace.

In full compliance with the treaty good progress is made by Soviet-Indian economic cooperation, which is of a mutually advantageous and all-round character.

The Soviet people are proud of the fact that this cooperation has helped India to score important victories in the struggle to strengthen its economic independence. First of all, it has strengthened its government sector in the economy and many of the enterprises in that sector were built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. It gives similar assistance to the other developing nations advancing along the road of economic and social progress. In Asia, Africa and Latin America it pursues no interests of its own. It's not interested either in exploiting the natureal resources or pumping out profits. With the assistance of the Soviet Union some 1,300 enterprises and other projects are being built in the developing countries and over 700 of them have already been commissioned.

IZVESTIYA Reviews Ties

PM111517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan dispatch: "Important Milestone"]

[Text] Delhi -- Both Moscow and Delhi are currently marking the 11th anniversary of the USSR-India Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. The treaty, signed on 9 August 1971, has become an important milestone in the annals of Soviet-Indian relations. It is unquestionably a vivid example of fruitful cooperation between relation between countries with different social systems. Soviet-Indian relations are firm, constant and effective.

Comprehensive Soviet-Indian cooperation has an objective basis. The Soviet Union from the very outset was India's natural ally in its struggle to overcome its age-old backwardness and the heavy legacy of colonialism. Soviet-Indian cooperation has also played a perceptible role in the rapid process of economic development that has brought a former colony and present great Asian power into the ranks of the 10 largest industrial countries.

At full capacity the industrial enterprises built in India with the Soviet Union's assistance are capable of providing 13.3 million tons of steel, 6.5 million tons of iron ore, 100,000 tons of aluminum, 125,000 tons of heavy equipment and 13 million tons of oil. From the very beginning Soviet assistance has been geared toward strengthening India's state sector and has actively promoted its successes in the struggle for economic self-sufficiency.

The Bhilai and Bokaro metallurgical giants, built with the USSR's assistance, now yield about 40 percent of all the steel smelted in India. A third metallurgical giant is currently being built at Visakhapatnam. It will also be the offspring of Soviet-Indian friendship.

The economic cooperation between the two countries is closely connected with their 5-year plans. In accordance with a central task of India's Sixth 5-Year Plan, to improve the energy balance and considerably increase coal production, the Soviet Union is providing India with modern mining equipment and planning the construction of major coal extraction projects.

Soviet and Indian leaders constantly stress the mutually beneficial character of Soviet-Indian economic relations. In a recent interview with the weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao stated that Indian-Soviet relations have been demonstrating their durability for several decades. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has repeatedly given a high evaluation of Soviet-Indian cooperation. Personal contacts between the two countries' leaders, particularly the 1973 and 1980 visits to India by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have played a tremendous role in developing and strengthening Soviet-Indian ties.

Peace-loving India invariably supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and firmly opposes the intrigues of those who would like to plunge the world into the abyss of a new war. India's constructive stance on many topical international questions finds understanding and support in our country.

"Of course, our cooperation with India occupies a large place in the Soviet Union's relations with the liberated countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress. "We welcome that state's increasing role in international affairs. Our ties with it are continuing to strengthen. Soviet-Indian friendship has taken root in both our countries as a popular tradition." This tradition was enshrined and developed by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed in Delhi 11 years ago.

PRC CLAIMS INDIAN TERRITORY, TRAINS SEPARATISTS

PM121447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Shirokov dispatch: "Behind the Fine Words"]

[Text] Delhi, 9 Aug -- The Indian press occasionally publishes reports from Beijing containing calls for friendship and expressing the present Chinese leadership's cordial attitude toward India, its respect for Indian national culture, its desire to resolve all contentious issues, including even border issues, through negotiations and Beijing's readiness to develop economic cooperation and cultural ties with India.

Yet Beijing's deeds testify otherwise. New geographical maps published in China, the Delhi newspaper the PATRIOT reported recently, continue to designate about 130,000 square kilometers of Indian territories as "land China has forfeited" which, according to the notorious "Mao register," must be returned to China.

However, Beijing does not restrict itself to cartographical aggression. The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY recently reported that in the northeastern state of Manipur the Maoists are trying to unite various splittist groupings on a common platform. They have been promised new aid. In May, the leaders of these groupings held an underground conference in Imphal. It discussed the creation on the territory of Manipur of a "liberated zone" which was promised Beijing's support. The separatist groupings are continuing to obtain arms and ammunition from China, Manipur's Chief Minister Rishang Keishing has stated. Chinese military instructors are training Manipur separatists the use of weapons and subversive methods at a camp near Lhasa in Tibet.

PARALLELS DRAWN BETWEEN U.S., AFGHANISTAN

LD121442 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] For more than 4 years an undeclared war has been waged against Afghanistan. The blood of innocent people has been shed. Defenseless citizens have been dying. Material values have been damaged. Here is comment by Vladimir Kazanskiy:

In April 1978 a social revolution took place in Afghanistan of the kind that takes place from time to time in any country. This was the case in the Soviet Union and in the United States. It so happens that not all the people accept at once the revolutionary changes that follow. Some of them find themselves therefore in opposition to a new government. The American people know this too well from their own history. The bulk of the people, however, do accept the revolution or it could not have happened otherwise.

The picture was the same in Afghanistan. There were some elements who refused to accept changes and that was purely the domestic affair of Afghanistan. But since the first days of the revolution, outside forces came out against it to prevent life in Afghanistan from taking its normal course. On territories bordering on Afghanistan terrorist bands were being set up, trained and sent to Afghanistan. Terrorists were trying to disorganize the normal functioning of enterprises and offices, create an atmosphere of fear and instability and intimidate the population.

It has been shown on many occasions who really stands behind the counterrevolutionaries and guides their operations. This is the United States, China, Egypt, Pakistan and some other countries. But it would be wrong to assume that these countries provide material and military support alone. The United States, for example, launched a noisy anti-Afghan propaganda campaign. American propaganda declared for instance that the legitimate Government of Afghanistan allegedly gives no regard for the genuine interests and aspirations of the Afghans. But look at the United States: For several years, including the presidential campaign of 1980, the American President was elected by only 30 percent of the overall number of voters. This means that the voting was in no way the expression of the will of the majority of the American people. In this event, the newly-elected administration could hardly cater to the interests and aspirations of the American people.

Should this question be raised at the United Nations Organization? The United States and its allies do raise it in Afghanistan's case. There are legal grounds at least for doing so in relation to the United States itself. To our mind, what the United States should do is stop any hostile interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, cease to organize hostile incursions into that country and end the subversive propaganda campaign against the legtimate Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It is evident that changes that have taken place in Afghaistan are irreversible and are acceptable for the majority of people there. The hostile policy of the United States only serves to exacerbate tension in that country as well as the unnecessary suffering of ordinary Afghans. Before the latest developments in Afghanistan became known to the public at large there were few in the United States who were well-informed about the country, situated so far away from the United States. How that the American leaders try to view all world developments from their anti-Soviet positions, they have become all of a sudden unusually enthusiastic about defending the rights and interests of remote people who would be much more grateful if the United States would leave them alone.

AFGHAN FORCES ROUT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BAND

LD121028 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Kabul August 12 TASS -- The Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have routed another counterrevolutionary band of hirelings of imperialism and reaction operating in Qonduz Province. Large quantities of arms of U.S. and Egyptian makes, explosives, anti-tank mines and documents proving the band's links with abroad were seized from the bandits who had terrorised the peaceful population.

SRV TRAINEES ENJOY 'FAVORABLE CONDITIONS'

OW120544 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] One of the trends in the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is the formation of highly skilled cadres for the latter's national economy. Nearly 10,000 Vietnamese youths of both sexes are now receiving vocational training as a form of cooperation in various Soviet factories and enterprises. Nearly 300 Vietnamese female workers are serving their apprenticeship at a textile combine in the city of Donetsk.

Following is our correspondent's report on their life and study:

These Vietnamese female apprentices at this textile combine have completed their Russian language study and have begun receiving vocational training. There are favorable conditions for them to learn their job; to learn work skills to achieve high productivity. They can acquire some knowledge and experience from highly skilled Soviet workers.

It is necessary to stress that the trade union committee of the textile combine is closely following the implementation of regulations on labor insurance and safety. Although they have just begun to master their work, the Vietnamese female workers have achieved high productivity. Miss Tran Thi Lan ranked first in a socialist competition for Vietnamese female workers to score achievements in honor of the Fifth VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] Congress. The trade union committee is paying great attention to all activities of the Vietnamese female workers. They are allowed to attend concerts and lectures, see movies, organize evening entertainment parties, participate in get-togethers with the combine's advanced workers, and so forth.

The textile combine has organized sessions to exchange views on consolidating friendship with the participation of female students from various colleges in the city.

In their boarding school, the Vietnamese female weaver apprentices can participate in club activities. They have founded a choir which has given successful performances at a mass culture and art contest in the oblast. The program of performances includes Vietnamese and Soviet songs. They have organized an exhibition of illustrative arts at the textile combine club. They have also participated in sports activities.

The trade union committee is taking good care of them so they do not feel detached from their native country. Magazines, newspapers and books in the Vietnamese language are available in the library of their boarding school. Their dormitories are equipped with radio receivers so they can listen to domestic newscasts from Vietnam and to the Vietnamese programs of Radio Moscow. They can also watch television with their Soviet friends.

It can be said that the Vietnamese female weaver apprentices in Donetsk city enjoy all the favorable conditions for their vocational training, activities and relaxation.

HONECKER TALKS WITH BREZHNEV, RETURNS HOME

Middle East Topic

LD121348 Kuwait KUNA in English 1138 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, Aug 12 (KUNA) -- The Soviet Union and East Germany Thursday expressed solidarity with the Palestinian people, Syria and Lebanon and all the victims of the Israeli aggression.

At the end of talks held between the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and the visiting East German President Erich Honecker, the two leaders condemned the Israeli crimes which are being carried out with the direct support of Washington, saying that the aggressor should be forced to adhere to the law and implement the Security Council resolutions.

Departure 12 August

LD121644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug (TASS) -- Today Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who was on a brief holiday in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PM111505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, conducted by V. Lukashin, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Bulgaria: "Eliminating Military Trouble Spots"]

[Text] Sofia -- [Question] How would you sum up the present international situation in the light of recent moves by the U.S. administration?

[Answer] The present international situation can be briefly summed up as complex, tense and explosive. The sword of Damocles is again hanging over the world and the lives of all mankind. This threat is a direct result of the Washington administration's policy of total confrontation with the countries of true socialism and its policy of superarming. The aim and substance of this policy has been repeatedly stated by President Reagan. He did so particularly demonstratively in the British Parliament. Just recently, Reagan delivered his latest anti-Soviet and anticommunist speech in connection with the so-called "Captive Nations Week" expressly designed to rekindle the Cold War.

The main aim of the United States is by pursuing a from-a-position-of-strength policy, to achieve military superiority over the socialist community countries. Just cast your mind back to the decisions to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles on West European territory and to produce new types of strategic arms and neutron, binary and other types of mass annihilation weapons. It must straightaway be pointed out that this policy is absolutely futile. The socialist community countries will never allow a change in the correlation of forces.

It has to be said that without the military, political and economic aid given to Israel by imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, the flagrant Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the barbarous genocide against the Lebanese people and the Arab people of Palestine would not have been possible. Here we have a classic example of the forces of reaction in collusion against peoples striving to live in freedom and independence.

I would also like to dwell on another important point. The U.S. administration seeks to impose its policy on other capitalist states, first and foremost its NATO allies.

Moreover, increasingly often the United States is merely presenting its allies with a fait accompli. A recent example of this was Washington's unilateral decision to extend the range of the "sanctions" connected with the implementation of the "gas for pipes" deal, thereby demonstrating a total disregard for the economic interests of the U.S. allies. It is no coincidence that we have witnessed a sharp response on their part.

As for the impact of Washington's "sanctions" aimed at the USSR, the Soviet working class' response -- to commission the gas pipeline on schedule -- speaks volumes. This is a fitting class response to all those who try to create difficulties for the land of the soviets. It is a demonstration of the Soviet Union's economic, moral and political might. This response is food for serious thought in Washington and a number of West European capitals.

The policy of confrontation and conducting yet another "crusade" against real socialism and all progressive forces in the world is of course aggravating the international situation and increasing the danger of a nuclear conflict. But we profoundly believe that the peoples against whose vital interests this dangerous policy is directed are capable of neutralizing and halting any kind of adventurists. The most reliable guarantee of this is the Soviet Union's might and the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact states.

As Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, said recently at the international theoretical conference "The Cause of Georgi Dimitrov and Our Time," we are not fatalists; we do not regard war as inevitable. Quite the reverse: We are optimists; we are striving to ensure, and we believe that war can be averted and that there can be a lasting peace.

[Question] What do you think of the Soviet peace initiatives advanced at the second UN General Assembly special session?

[Answer] The BCP, the Bulgarian Government and all our people rightly viewed the message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the second UN General Assembly special session and the Soviet Union's peace initiatives as evidence of a high degree of political responsibility and as a further realistic and concrete step toward strengthening peace and saving mankind and world civilization from a nuclear apocalypse. We regard the proposals contained in Leonid Ilich's message as further proof of the Soviet Union's creative and constructive approach to the search for a rational solution to the most important and urgent task of our time.

The Soviet Union has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This decision, which is in line with the essence of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy and is promoted by genuine humanitarianism and a concern for the present and future of mankind, is without precedent in the history of international relations. If the other nuclear powers follow this example of commonsense and genuine concern for peace, the changes of preserving peace will be substantially increased and ultimately the right climate for solving the complex array of disarmament problems will be created.

The Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons must be seen and appraised as an effective peace gesture which is also of enormous importance for increasing trust between states. But genuine trust between states cannot be arrived at via a one-way street. Every government and all the peoples of the world must work for it.

[Question] How, in your view, might the situation in Europe develop?

[Answer] I would like to remind you once again of the beneficial influence which the Final Act signed in Helsinki has had on improving the climate on our continent and, I would say, the world situation.

This document became a reality as a result of years of constructive and purposeful endeavor by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the struggle of all peace-loving peoples and the political realism shown by a number of Western statesmen. Following the signing of the Final Act, the ice of mistrust began to thaw more rapidly, the practice of frank dialogue between states began and the volume of mutually advantageous economic and cultural exchanges increased.

Unfortunately, we are now witnessing marked tendencies of a different kind -- a retardation of the detente process and the return of Europe and the whole world to the era of confrontation and another cold war, with a real danger of it turning into a "hot" one. The United States is pushing West Europe down the slippery slope of arms race and confrontation, and is limiting relations with the socialist countries with the "sanctions" policy. Decisions have been made in the United States and NATO which not only contradict the spirit of Helsinki but also pose an open threat to peace and security. I have already described some of them. We must also think back to the stance adopted by the West at the Madrid meeting and the Vienna talks and to the interference in Poland's internal affairs.

However, it should be pointed out that many politicians and businessmen in West Europe can already see the real dangers posed by a continuation of this policy and the propagandization of the feasibility of fighting a "limited nuclear war" on our continent, and can also see the clear disregard for the interests of the countries of West Europe shown across the ocean. The large antiwar movement among the public in the West is gathering increasing momentum. Like it or not, politicians are having to take this into account.

A successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting could be a major factor in the struggle to prevent a further deterioration of the situation in Europe and to safeguard and develop everything achieved in Helsinki. It should eventually adopt a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament which could be a prerequisite for a general improvement in relations among the states and peoples of the European Continent. One would also like to believe that the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons and on limiting and reducing strategic weapons will achieve success.

[Question] Could you please sum up Bulgaria's foreign policy?

[Answer] You know that the 12th BCP Congress stressed that every effort of our party and state in the international arena will continue to be aimed at developing the detente process, strengthening world peace and creating an international climate conducive to building mature socialism in our country. From the congress rostrum it was solemnly declared that we regard the 26th CPSU Congress' Peace Program as our own program and will work to ensure its practical implementation.

I will not dwell here on specific steps taken in the foreign policy sphere by our party and state -- they are well known. I will just say a few words about Bulgarian policy in the Balkans. Its most salient features are consistency, peacefulness and a constructive approach. As a result of this policy, good relations exist today between socialist Bulgaria and its Balkan neighbors. We are developing active and mutually advantageous cooperation.

As you know, Comrade Todor Zhivkov has proposed specific steps for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons. The creation of such a zone would be a substantial contribution to strengthening peace and security not only in the Balkan region but worldwide.

As a worthy member of the socialist community, our country has always pursued and will continue to pursue the constructive and peace-loving foreign policy agreed upon within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. This policy accords with the interests of the Bulgarian people and those of the socialist countries and the whole world.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PM111445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- In the Kremlin 6 August, Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On presenting his credentials, Sandor Rajnai pointed out that the fraternal friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and the two countries' multifaceted cooperation are continuing to strengthen and develop in all spheres of social life in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between Hungary and the USSR. He emphasized that Hungary, in close alliance with the other socialist countries, actively supports the peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union. These proposals serve to strengthen peace and international security, to develop the disarmament process and to avert the threat of "cold" and nuclear wars.

In his reply, V.V. Kuznetsov expressed gratitude for the warm words addressed to the Soviet Union and its people.

The steady development of Soviet-Hungarian relations, he said, is the result of the great concern and attention which the leaders of our parties and countries constantly devote to them. The regular meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar, which have become a fine tradition, are of exceptionally great, determining significance for resolving key questions of bilateral cooperation and pursuing an active concerted foreign policy.

Warm, friendly talks took place after the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and Sandor Rajnai. M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated in them.

FRG-USSR TREATY MODEL OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

LD121111 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] August 12th marks the 12th anniversary of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany. The past years have shown, our commentator Aleksandr Zholkver says, that the importance of the treaty goes far beyond bilateral relations. The documents signed in Moscow 12 years ago have become an example, and in many ways a model, of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

What is the essence of the Moscow treaty? Under it the Soviet Union and Federal Germany understood to observe unswervingly the territorial integrity of all states in Europe within their present borders and said that they do not have territorial claims to anyone and will not have such claims in the future. Today some people may regard such commitments as something quite natural, but let's recall what the situation was 13 years ago.

Yet is the inviolability of the borders a principle of importance for Europe alone, given the current serious conflict in the Middle East started from a crass violation of the borders and sovereignty of Lebanon by Israel and by a country backing it, the United States? Even if we don't take such an extreme example, isn't it clear that in our time, when the most horrible weapons of mass destruction have been created, war has ceased to be one of the means of (?continuing one's policy and settling controversies between states?

Isn't it clear that in the nuclear age relations between states should be built along the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation? The treaty between the Soviet Union and Federal Germany has proved that this is a feasible and prospective target. For example, trade between the two countries has grown more than tenfold in the past ten years. The increase has been achieved despite all kinds of sanctions and this is because Soviet-West German trade serves mutual interests. The Moscow treaty caused a sort of a chain reaction of the relaxation of tension in Europe. Soon afterward Federal Germany signed treaties on normalization of relations with the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, other socialist countries. The Moscow treaty was followed by the four-sided agreement on West Berlin and by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

We feel that the good example of Europe can become a guide for the other continents if all statesmen heed the demands of nations and display political realism and good-will.

Further Report

LD121624 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] This Thursday marks the 12th anniversary of the Moscow treaty signed between the Soviet Union and West Germany. More on this from our Bonn correspondent Viktor Glazunov.

Recently he spoke with a prominent West German figure, Egon Bahr, who took part in preparing the agreement and who is often referred to as the architect of the Eastern policy. It's quite clear, Egon Bahr said, that the Moscow agreement has exerted substantial influence on the situation in Europe. It promoted stabilization and normalization in relations between European countries.

The Moscow agreement became a milestone in the process of easing tensions in Europe. Like West Germany's treaties with Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR, it made a considerable contribution to the summoning of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. A number of provisions of the Moscow agreement, particularly those relating to the inviolability of borders and to the renouncement of the use of force, were included in the Helsinki Accords.

But in the first place the Moscow agreement signified a radical turn in Soviet-West German relations. The consequent development of economic ties can serve to a certain extent as an index of the general state of relations. Since 1970 the exchange of goods between the two countries has increased more than 10-fold. It is now based on long-term contracts stretching into the next century. The strength of its foundation is now being tested by collision with the fierce opposition from the United States. The Reagan administration's attempts to frustrate the gas pipe contract are meeting with rebuff among West German businessmen and politicians. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt himself has said his country has no intention of joining the trade war against the Soviet Union.

However, the policy initiated by the Moscow agreement is facing tests not only in the economic sphere. NATO's decision on stationing new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe is hanging like a Damocles sword over West Germany. Washington strategists have assigned West Germany the role of the major launching pad for their intermediate-range missiles. It's clear that this can't fail to affect relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union, the more so as the Americans are to site their missiles with Bonn's consent.

Once Chancellor Helmut Schmidt qualified anti-communism as an instrument for switching off political thinking. This instrument obviously worked when the NATO decision on missiles was being taken. The very fact of Bonn's consent to NATO's decision on missiles has caused damage to the trust accumulated since the signing of the Moscow agreement. In Bonn many people realize that the stationing of missiles would have a bad effect on Soviet-West German relations and on the situation in Europe as a whole. The West Germans remember President Brezhnev's visit to their country last November. At that time both sides reaffirmed their readiness to continue to follow the historical road paved by the Moscow agreement. It's obvious, however, that this [word indistinct] (?will be) followed only by eliminating everything that stops the progress -- not by putting new obstacles in it; not to make ditches deeper, but to build bridges; not to waste, but to multiply the accumulated trust, to expand and to strengthen mutually beneficial ties in all spheres. Many in West Germany favor progress along this road and [word indistinct] convinced of the fruitfulness of good relations with the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA CITES CHEYSSON CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICY

PM121357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] Delhi, 9 Aug -- French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson has sharply criticized the U.S. administration's attempts to use trade as an instrument of political pressure on other countries. France, he said, addressing a press conference here yesterday during a 1-day visit to India, does not support the U.S. demand to place an embargo on equipment deliveries to the Soviet Union. We have serious differences with the United States on this question. We believe that Washington cannot decide for us whether we should trade with the USSR. We in France live by French, not by U.S., laws.

The fulfillment of the contracts concluded with the Soviet Union accords with the interests of France and the French workers fulfilling those contracts. That is why we do not intend to violate the agreements concluded by our companies for deliveries of the relevant equipment to the USSR. That is also the position of the other West European countries. We are against an embargo, C. Cheysson stressed.

The French minister came out in support of the developing countries' demands for the establishment of a new international economic order. The developing states' demands for the revision of existing financial and economic relations are completely fair; they cannot simply be rejected as Washington is doing now. The time of colonialism has vanished into the past, he pointed out.

C. Cheysson called a "grave error" the U.S. decision to cut back on preferential credits through international finance organizations to the developing countries for development programs. This is a grave blow to the developing countries' economies, he said.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO LAUDS RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM121449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from M. Zubko "The World Today" feature: "Example of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Helsinki, 9 Aug (TASS) -- It is customary to regard the relations between Finland and the Soviet Union as an example of peaceful coexistence between two countries with different social systems, President M. Koivisto of the Republic of Finland has stated in a greetings message to the readers of the first issue of the journal FINLYANDIYA SEGODNYA [FINLAND TODAY]. The journal is published in Russian by the Finnish Foreign Ministry and Center for the Development of Tourism.

The relations between our countries, which are based on the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, signed in 1948, embrace the most diverse spheres of activity, M. Koivisto noted.

I am extremely satisfied to have had the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium shortly after my inauguration as president of the Republic of Finland. The talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and with other representatives of the Soviet leadership were extremely useful. We were thus able to continue the now traditional good personal contacts between the leaders of Finland and the Soviet Union. At the same time, it was reaffirmed on both sides that in our mutual relations we will continue to adhere to the line of good-neighborliness and cooperation, deriving support from the 1948 treaty, the message says.

Our economic ties have developed at an exceptionally rapid rate, especially in the last few years. As the Finnish-Soviet joint statement [soobshcheniye] published at the end of my businesslike visit notes, we will continue to develop trade advantageous to both countries on a stable and balanced basis, M. Koivisto noted.

He pointed out that the ties between the two countries are not confined to official visits and trade. The peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union also carry out other broad mutual contacts. The exchange of tourists is constantly growing. Dozens of artistic events, at which the countries' cultural achievements are demonstrated, are organized each year in both countries. Ties between trade unions, sportsmen and public organizations are multifaceted.

Stressing the good-neighborly nature of Soviet-Finnish relations, M. Koivisto wished the journal's readers happiness and success at work and in their personal lives.

PLO OFFICIALS DEPART MOSCOW AFTER 2-DAY TALKS

LD122052 Kuwait KUNA in English 1026 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, Aug 12 (KUNA) -- Two officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization ended here two days of talks with Soviet officials on the Lebanese situation.

Palestinian sources said that the Soviet leaders have emphasized Soviet insistence on putting an end to the aggression and immediate withdrawal of the Israeli invading force from Lebanon.

The Palestinian officials, Yasir 'Abd Radduh and Mahmud 'Abbas, members of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived here from Prague for talks with the Soviet Politburo and Central Committee members centering on the continued Israeli invasion and siege of Beirut. They left here Wednesday night.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS MOROCCO

LD130958 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Rabat August 13 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR including Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR B.Y. Sarkisov, and a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Soviet of Nationalities V.L. Kudryavtsev has arrived for a working visit here. The delegation has had a meeting with Dey Ould Sidi Baba, president of the Chamber of Representatives of Morocco, and leaders of party groupings in the parliament.

During the meeting the Soviet delegation informed Moroccan parliamentarians of the guidelines of the Soviet domestic and foreign policies and the fresh peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

Special emphasis was made on the explosive situation that had taken shape in the Middle East as a result of the criminal Israeli aggression against Lebanese and Palestinian peoples started with the connivance of those who backed Tel Aviv.

The Moroccan side highly praised the Soviet Union's support for the Arabs struggle against the Zionist imperialist aggression and welcomed the Soviet Union's efforts to put an end to that barbaric aggression, to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East region and to ensure the exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine including their right to set up an independent state of their own.

During the meeting the sides noted the significance of the further development of contacts between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the parliament of Morocco -- contacts promoting better understanding between the Soviet and Moroccan peoples, stronger friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

IZVESTIYA REPORT ON KEBIN DELEGATION TO JORDAN

PM111413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Parliamentarians in Jordan"]

[Text] Amman, 8 Aug -- The working visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation comprising I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy B.I. Stukalin is continuing here.

The delegation was received by King Husayn of Jordan. During the meeting there was a friendly conversation in which primary attention was focused on the dangerous situation that has taken shape in the Near East as a result of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The Soviet people, the parliamentarians stressed, resolutely condemn the Israeli aggressors' barbarous actions and demand the cessation of the bloodshed in Lebanon and rapid withdrawal of the Israeli forces from that country's territory.

The meeting paid particular attention to the replies by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to PRAVDA's questions, replies which precisely and clearly indicate the way out of the present critical situation in the Near East.

King Husayn highly rated the Soviet Union's stance on Israel's treacherous invasion of Lebanon. The Jordanian head of state expressed gratitude to the Soviet leadership for the efforts aimed toward stopping the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, in defense of the Arab people's just struggle and toward achieving an all-embracing settlement and the establishment of lasting peace in the Near East.

The same day the Soviet delegation was received by Crown Prince Hasan met with B. at-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian Senate, Senate members and also with Foreign Minister M. al-Qasim.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS; U.S. POSITION VIEWED

LD130614 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0438 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpts] New York, 13 Aug (TASS) -- At the Soviet Union's initiative, an urgent session has been held of the UN Security Council, which has demanded that the Israeli aggressors halt all military action in Lebanon, particularly in the Beirut area. The resolution, whose draft was proposed by the nonaligned countries, expressed the most serious concern over the continuing military actions in Lebanon. The council also demanded that Tel Aviv should immediately lift all restrictions to enable the urgent requirements of the civilian population of the city to be met.

The document also contains a demand that Israel should not hamper efforts to ensure the effective deployment of UN observers and to guarantee their safety. As is generally known, Tel Aviv and Washington are attempting to bar the United Nations from any involvement in activities to restore peace to Lebanon. It is perfectly obvious that the accomplices in the aggression are reckoning on "Carving out a peace" in Lebanon according to their own yardstick and taking only their own interests into account, behind the backs of the world community. Without such authoritative witnesses as the United Nations, it is easier for the American-Israeli alliance to blackmail the remaining parties to the conflict, in the pursuit of its own objectives.

Under the resolution which has been passed, the UN secretary general is to report on its fulfillment to the council in the near future. If need be, another session will be held to examine the situation. The resolution was passed unanimously. The American delegate was also forced to vote in favor of it. He initially attempted to emasculate the draft of its essence, but he did not succeed and in the end did not decide to resort again to the right of veto, which Washingotn has already used twice to protect the aggressor, something which has provoked indignation throughout the world. The U.S. representative merely succeeded in postponing the vote by several hours.

Opening the discussion in the Security Council on the Israeli brigandage, R.S. Ovinnikov, the USSR representative, pointed out that the situation in Lebanon is deteriorating. The barbaric bombing and shelling of Beirut is continuing. Israeli troops with tanks had moved further northwards. In these circumstances, the council should act immediately to stop the Israeli aggression.

ISRAEL CONTINUES TO BLOCK POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

LD121714 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 12 TASS -- Drawing up additional forces to the Lebanese capital, the Israeli Zionist rulers continue blocking the political settlement in west Beirut.

In addition to the reservation made earlier concerning the plan of evacuating the Palestinians from Beirut, Israel expressed disagreement to the participation of United Nations observers who must be stationed in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations Security Council to observe the implementation of disengagement and withdrawal of troops. Tel Aviv also objects to the stationing of French forces at the first stage of the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters. It wishes under the guise of disengagement to bring in U.S. forces that would play the main role in the occupation of west Beirut.

Acting at one with its political patrons in Washington, the Israeli aggressors intend to use the invasion of Lebanon for the establishment there of such a regime that would actually lead to the partitioning of Lebanon on the religious principle and to the creation of a government that would be prepared to sign a treaty with Israel on the basis of the Camp David accords and that would actually consent to the U.S.-Israeli terms of capitulation.

The French newspaper LE MONDE points out: "It is held in Beirut that Israel is actually pressing for the withdrawal of units of the Palestinians so that the Lebanese right-wing Christian groupings could create in Lebanon a 'strong government' which would conclude a 'peace' treaty with Tel Aviv. Thus Israel hope to resume the Camp David process."

Broad indignation of the Lebanese, both in Islamic and Christian districts of the country is caused by Israel's continued occupation. The Lebanese Government is seriously concerned over the fact that Israel is not going to withdraw its troops from Beirut and even plans to perpetuate its military presence on Lebanese land, that is, carries the matter to a prolonged occupation.

Particular concern in the Lebanese political circles is caused by the fact that assuming the main role in the settlement of the crisis the United States by its actions shouldered out the United Nations from solving the conflict and prevented the adopting of measures that would make it possible to implement resolutions endorsed by the international community. The U.S. settlement plan gives a free hand to Begin and encourages him to continue the policy of genocide with regard to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

King of Jordan Husayn speaking about the talks that are conducted in Lebanon by the White House emissary Philip Habib said that the latter is much concerned about the Palestinians' withdrawal from Beirut while he "forgets" about the need to withdraw the Israeli forces. It is quite obvious, King Husayn said that everything must be done to ensure that the Israelis leave Beirut as soon as possible.

Delaying the political settlement the aggressors are at the same time speeding up the military solution of the conflict.

Anti-aircraft defences and artillery of the joint units of the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces are resolutely repulsing the interventionists. As many as 25 Israeli soldiers and two armoured carriers were destroyed yesterday in the area of the National Museum alone. At the sea port the defenders of the city managed to crowd out the Israelis and to inflict on them heavy casualties and make them lose considerable volumes of equipment. Several tanks and armoured carriers were damaged. The positions of artillery and mortars were destroyed.

Israel continues widening its military presence in Lebanon, particulary in the north and east of the country. In the past week the Israeli military command brought additionally into the area around Beirut three reserve army corps consisting of infantry, artillery and armoured units.

Radio Lebanon reports that the aggressor is hastily reinforcing its positions on heights in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Columns of Israeli tanks are advancing toward the town of Bhamdun and in the area of Al-'Aqurah in the east of the country.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said that the new advance of Israeli forces in the highland districts is fraught with most serious consequences in the Lebanese conflict. The stepped up movements of Israeli units show that the Israelis intend to widen the zone of military operations in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

Syria a Target

LD121414 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports:

Throughout the whole night and early hours today the cannonade of Israeli artillery was continuing unabated. Israeli tanks, mortars, heavy artillery pieces and naval ships are intensively bombarding the cramped apartment blocks, destroying residential houses, hospitals, schools and administrative buildings, which remained after the preceding bombing and shelling. The Israeli interventionist forces are keeping under fire, the areas of Harat Hurayk, B'ir Hasan, Al-Uza'i, Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda', Corniche al-Mazra'ah, the area where the Soviet Embassy is located, Ar-Rawshah the area of UNESCO buildings, Mar Ilyas and many others.

In the area of the National Museum and in the sea port Isralei tank units again attacked the positions of the united detachments of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces in an attempt to push further into the city. In the course of fierce fighting the aggressor was repelled to its positions and in the sea port the defenders of the city have succeeded even in pressing the Israelis back, inflicting upon them heavy losses in manpower and materiel, knocking out several tanks and armoured personnel carriers, destroying artillery and mortar positions.

Enraged by their unsuccessful attempts to break through to the centre of west Beirut the Israeli Army command sent the airforce to support the actions of its troops. Israeli air pirates are in the skies over the city since six o'clock in the morning, diving one after another on the residential blocks, dropping their death-carrying cargo on peaceful houses of the Lebanese and Palestinians. There are numerous casualties among the civilians. In the course of the day yesterday, Beirut radio said, more than 70 civilians were killed, an overwhelming majority of whom were children and women.

Hospitals and first-aid centres are packed with injured people. There is a shortage of physicians, medical nurses, a lack of bandaging materials and medicines, blood, foods and water, whose supply is as before cut off from the west sector of the city.

At the same time the aggressors are building up their force in other parts of Lebanon, preparing for the occupation of the whole of its territory. The local press and radio report on a concentration of Israeli troops in Al-Biqa' Valley where they were stopped by the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, as well as the advancement of tank and mechanised infantry columns along the Beirut-Tripoli [as received] highway in the direction of the Lebanese-Syrian border.

The Tel Aviv hawks do not conceal their aggressive intentions against Syria, which as Israeli Defence Minister Sharon said, is one of the main targets of the current aggression unleashed by Israel in the Middle East.

Local political observers pointed out that it is none other than Washington that is instigating Israel to aggression against Damascus, trying to eliminate Syria's progressive regime, weaken or undermine the role of Damascus and its influence in the Arab world, with Israel doing the dirty work for Washington for the sake of U.S. interests. Habib's trips to Jerusalem, observers stress, have for their aim, apart from coordinating the plan for the evacuation of the Palestinians from Lebanon, also of specifying the latest details of launching an attack against Syria.

Lebanese Deputies Meet

LD130840 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhudro reports: Yesterday Israel added a fresh crime to the infamous record of atrocities it committed on Lebanese soil. The bombing of densely populated neighborhoods of west Beirut continued for 11 hours in a row.

Israeli Air Force planes dropped tons of bombs on Sabra, Shatila and Mar Ilyas Palestinian refuge camps, the UNESCO, Al-Fakihani and Ar-Rawshah districts. According to radio Beirut, 18 large districts of the city came under heavy bombing. At the same time Israeli artillery and naval ships conducted intensive shelling of the Lebanese capital, using rockets, phosphorous and cluster shells.

Scores of residential buildings were turned into heaps of rubble. A number of government office buildings were seriously damaged. The Palestinian news agency WAFA reports, that no fewer than 500 civilians were killed and wounded as a result of yesterday's bombing and shelling, and more than 1,500 families remained roofless.

Under air and artillery cover Israeli troops made an attempt to move forward in the area of the Beirut sea-port, in the vicinity of the National Museum and the Hippodrome. However, joint Palestinian and Lebanese units and Syrian troops repulsed the enemy and forced it to return to its positions, inflicting losses in manpower and materiel on it.

Alongside the Sharon-Begin clique the U.S. administration is heavily responsible for the tragic events on Thursday and the crimes committed in the past against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, for it is precisely the U.S. administration that has given the green light to the Israeli invasion and now prevents the unrestrained aggressor from being punished.

A meeting of the Presidium of the National Assembly of Lebanon was held here. After the meeting Kamal al-Asad, president of the National Assembly of Lebanon, urged the deputies to attend the meeting on August 19 to elect a new president of the country. He also demanded that executive bodies ensure at least a minimum of conditions necessary for an election of the president of Lebanon.

Kamal-Asad specifically demanded that the Israeli troops pull back from the building of the parliament and that the Lebanese Army or representatives of local security bodies take under control the approaches to the building and guarantee the security of the deputies on their way to the parliament session.

Worst Shelling Yet

LD131018 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Leonid Volnov reports: The Lebanese press has described today as "hell" and an "orgy of fire and violence" the most merciless and barbaric bombing and shelling of the Lebanese capital by the Israeli Air Force and artillery yesterday. Aerial bombing attacks alone continued almost uninterruptedly for eleven hours. It was the most horrible day throughout the whole siege of west Beirut by the Israeli Army. According to specified data, 220 air raids were made, a total of 44,000 shells, bombs and rockets were fired, including six hundred 250 kg bombs and one thousand 200 kg bombs. Twelve thousand shells were fired from Israeli naval boats, and thirty thousand shells and mines were fired from the hills around Beirut. More than five hundred people, mostly civilians, were killed and injured. More than 800 houses of peaceful civilians were destroyed.

There has been relative calm in Beirut since morning today. The ceasefire, which was declared from 17 hours of the local time yesterday could come into effect only roughly an hour and a half after the announcement because of the continued shelling of Beirut's apartment blocks by the Israeli artillery.

In spite of the ceasefire nobody in the Lebanese capital is expressing optimism about it, as it can be frustrated by the Israelis at any time and on any pretext. The Israelis have set themselves the task of killing as many Palestinian fighting men as possible and razing to the ground all Palestinian refugee camps in the city.

SEYFUL-MULYUKOV CITED ON DANGER TO PLO LEADERS

LD111838 Kuwait KUNA in English 1721 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, Aug 11 (KUNA) -- A Soviet journalist and expert on Middle Eastern affairs warned that the Israeli invasion army may find an opportunity to murder the Palestinian leaders during the process of evacuating in Beirut.

The Soviet television journalist Farid Seyful-Mulyukov who had been covering the Lebanese crisis right from the beginning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon told KUNA here Wednesday that Israeli troops might take any step against the Palestinian leadership unless their security was fully guaranteed.

Mulyukov, who just returned from Beirut to work on a documentary film about the Israeli invasion and the miserable plight of the Palestinian and Lebanese refugees, raised suspicion about the mission of U.S. envoy Philip Habib and added that Palestinian leaders were "so watchful" about his mission.

However, he said, the Israeli aggression was still continuing and the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance forces were waging a gallant struggle.

The sympathy and support of the entire world was on the side of the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance forces, he added.

Most brutal weapons including phosphorous, cluster and pellet bombs supplied to Israel by the United States have failed to crush the Palestinian freedom fighters and the defenders of west Beirut, he said adding their resistance would have been much stronger if there was no division among Arabs.

It was the Camp David accords which created a situation in which the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance forces had to face the Israeli aggressor alone, the Soviet journalist said.

The Israeli bombs were being dropped indiscriminately on schools, hospitals and residential quarters killing innocent people and nobody believed what the Israeli Premier Menahem Begin and his Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon said in diplomatic statements because it was directly under their orders that the civilian targets were being bombed by the Israeli Army, Mulyukov further added.

He accused the United States of using Habib's mission as a mere cover to encourage 'interventionists' and pave the way for bringing American military units into Lebanon under the umbrella of the "multi-national peacekeeping force."

The Beirut tragedy has now reached a crucial and a turning point, he warned saying the coming days or weeks could be even more dangerous.

The main idea behind the withdrawal of the Palestinian commandos was to disband the Palestinian military formations, he said.

"I shall not be able to forget all my life the burning of Beirut with over 60,000 men, women and children inside waging their struggle against the Israeli brutes," he added.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ISRAELI USE OF 'SUCTION BOMB'

LD130932 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- The Israeli military have used against the besieged west Beirut a new type of weapon -- the so-called "suction bomb" or blanket (three dimensional) explosion bomb.

Blanket bombs are filled not with charges of conventional explosives, but with liquid or paste-like compounds, which when being sprayed in the air in the form of an aerosol form explosive fuel and air mixtures. The yield of the explosion and destructive effect of such bombs is four-six times greater, and in the future, as American experts write, may be 10-20 times greater than those of high explosive bombs of equal weight filled with trinitrotoluene. Thus, for example, with a weight of the bomb being 1,000 pounds (450 kg), the destructive effect of blanket explosion may be equivalent to a 10-tonne nuclear explosion.

It is easy to guess, where the Israeli aggressors had received that new weapon, Vasiliy Morozov, an APN military observer, writes in the Soviet Army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today. In its destructive effect the suction bomb is comparable with tactical nuclear weapons of low and super-low yield.

It follows from the press reports that the USA is accumulating an arsenal of such weapons, to which new models and systems are to be added. It must be believed, says an article in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that "kind" Uncle Sam had presented one of such systems to its nephew in the Middle East. The latter did not miss the opportunity to use the new system.

The use by the Israeli aggressor of the suction bomb in Lebanon on the day of the tragedy of Hiroshima is reminiscent of the situation in the last days of the Second World War, when the United States for the first time used an atomic bomb against peaceful Japanese population with the aim of blackmailing and intimidating the peoples. So the perfidious Israeli pupil is following to the footsteps of its overseas teacher and patron today, the military observer writes.

KONDRASHOV CRITICIZES U.S.-ISRAEL MIDEAST POLICY

LD121804 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 12 Aug 82

["United States Patronizing Aggressors" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- Israel is perpetrating its crimes in Lebanon under the cover of U.S. veto, Stanislav Kondrashov writes in IZVESTIYA today.

Pointing out that U.S. politicians no longer talk on the theme of "international terrorism," the newspaper's political observer goes on: "This theme is no longer mentioned and not only for the reason that Alexander Haig, fighter number one against 'international terrorism' disappeared from the scene. This topic is no longer mentioned for the reason that the figures of actual international terrorism are seen most clearly on the stage. And what they are seizing are not some planes but a third of the territory of a country. And they are making hostages not several tens of passengers but half a million people of the capital of that country. International terrorists are not just keeping the world in tension by threatening to kill the hostages unless their own demands are met. They are killing their hostages day in day out, week after week."

For some reason the other much publicized theme, that of "human rights," is not mentioned in scanty descriptions of the concentration camps created by the Israeli occupiers for the Palestinians in the south of Lebanon, the article says. This forgetfulness smacks of hypocricy. But hypocricy is not all. There is also the other explanation, which is that the ally of Zionist racism is racism of the U.S. leaders which, wittingly or unwittingly, which is just as bad, divides peoples into first rate, second rate, third rate, etc.

"Defying the international community," Stanislav Kondrashov writes, "Israel violated about ten times the agreement on ceasefire in Beirut, about the same number as that of the resolutions of the Security Council. And if for Begin and Sharon the resolutions of the Security Council are not more than scraps of paper, this is explained by the stand of the USA, which is patronizing international criminals."

"It is known in Tel Aviv that even those resolutions for which the U.S. representative voted can be violated with Washington's silent or secret blessing and that the U.S. representative will inevitably impose veto whenever sanctions against the aggressor are being envisaged," the article says.

Recalling the notorious "sanctions" of the Reagan administration against the "gas-pipes" project, the observer writes: "What is similar between Washington's unilateral introduction of illegal 'sanctions' and the rejection of the lawful sanctions envisaged by the United Nations Charter? The similarity lies in the fact that in the first and in the second case the United States opposes the will of the world community and landed in utter isolation, having been forsaken even by its closest friends. In both cases the United States proceeds from the view that it is a law unto itself and egotistically destroys the very substance without which normal international cooperation and the maintenance of peace is impossible."

NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEWS ISRAELI CP FIGURE

LD111348 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow Aug 11 TASS -- To liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), to create a new regime in Lebanon a sort of American-Israeli protectorate, to overthrow the regime in Damascus or force it to its knees and make it accede to Camp David -- such are the aims of the Israeli aggression, it was stated by Tawfiq Tubi.

In an interview to the Soviet NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA], weekly, published in its August 13th issue, the deputy general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel noted that the aggression was already in its third month but the Zionists had failed to achieve their aims. "The Israeli Army encountered a resistance it never expected. The Israeli military machine is marking time. I want to especially emphasise the importance of the resistance put up by the joint forces of the Palestinians and Lebanese, who are defending their native land, and also the Syrians. With the political, moral material and military support of friends, first of all the Soviet Union, this resistance has become the main factor that foiled the plans of the aggressors and their patrons."

"In our opinion peace is impossible if the right of both peoples -- the Israeli and Palestinian -- to self-determination in accordance with United Nations decisions is not ensured. And if the Jewish state exists, now it is necessary to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to the creation of its own state", Tawfiq Tubi stressed. "Relations with the Palestinian people should be based on principles of equality, respect and mutual understanding". He said that there is only one possible road out of the obtaining situation in Lebanon -- the road of a just peace settlement providing for the withdrawal of Israeli troops behind the borders of 1967, recognition of the right of Palestinians to create their own state, and for relevant international guarantees of the independence and sovereignty of all states of the region, including Israel.

"It is time for the rulers of Israel to realise that their playing with fire ca bring great sorrow to the peoples of the region and first of all to the Israeli people itself. They set hopes on what they believe to be an alignment of forces that favours them. The situation however, can change rapidly and then Israel will find itself on the brink of a precipice", Tawfiq Tubi said in conclusion.

U.S. WRITER CITES 1948 LETTER DENOUNCING BEGIN

LD121448 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] New York Aug 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay (Svetunskiy) reports:

Israeli Premier Begin has long been justly described as a war criminal and his name has been linked with fascism, American publicist Alexander Cockburn writes in the newspaper VILLAGE VOICE. He recalls that it was as long as 34 years ago that an exhaustive character of international terrorist Begin, who was guided in his activities by Nazi concepts and methods, was given by a group of prominent American scientists and public figures with Albert Einstein at their head. The newspaper quotes the full text of that letter by these Americans which was published in the newspaper New York TIMES on December 4, 1948, in connection with Begin's arrival in the USA.

The letter said in particular that among the most alarming events in the world at that time was the formation in Israel of a "Freedom Party" -- a political grouping very close in its organizational principles and political philosophy to Nazi and fascist parties. It was formed on the basis of Irgun Zvei Leumi, a rightist terrorist and chauvinist organization.

The letter pointed out that the visit to the United States of Menahem Begin, the leader of that party, was aimed at ensuring American support, cementing political ties with the conservative Zionist elements in the United States. Stressing that the whole record and aims of Begin were evidence of his "ideological" closeness with fascism, the authors of the letter wrote that Begin's party was speculating on freedom and democracy but in fact openly advocating the doctrine of a fascist state. The true face of that terrorist grouping was betrayed by its activities. It was easy to imagine from its previous record what could be expected from the grouping in the future.

The letter recalls one of the crimes perpetrated by thugs of Begin's gang -- the raid against the Arab village of Deir Yasin, during which most of its peaceful inhabitants -- 204 men, women and children -- were exterminated. Moreover, the terrorists were boasting of the carnage they had staged, widely billed it and even invited foreign correspondents to show them piles of corpses.

The party advocated a mixture of ultra-nationalism, religious mysticism and racial superiority. In common with other fascist parties it suppressed strikes, strove to destroy the trade unions and create instead of them corporate associations following the pattern of those established by Italian fascists. They unleashed a campaign also against the Jewish population of Palestine, the teachers who opposed the "Freedom Party", beat up the parents who did not allow their children to join them and executed people by firing squads.

The Begin grouping, the letter said, bore the stamp of a fascist party, characteristic of which were terrorism and falsifications. Its aim was to establish a hegemonic state.

The essence of the letter, its authors stressed in conclusion, was to expose that brainchild of fascism, make public facts about the activities of Begin and his party, warn about the dangers threatening Israel if the terrorist received support, including from the USA.

A. Cockburn points out that the coming of Begin to power has resulted in tragic consequences, in particular for Lebanon. Israel's barbaric bombing and shelling of Beirut, he writes, has eclipsed the crimes of the fascist Luftwaffe, which destroyed Coventry. The number of civilian casualties in Beirut is by far greater than the number of those who died during the bombing raids on that British town.

NOVOYE VREMYA DISCUSSES SOMALI SITUATION

LD120843 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 32, 6 Aug 82 pp 12-13

[Article by G. Galperin: "The Somali Crisis: Roots and Offshoots"]

[Text] A political and economic crisis has been brewing in Somalia over the past few years. The opposition to the regime has been headed by the Somali Democratic Salvation Front [DFSS]. Matters reached the point where the front undertook combat operations in mid-July this year. The gravity of these actions can be judged by the fact that the Somali Government appealed to the United States for urgent military aid, and U.S. arms poured into Mogadishu along air and sea "bridges," mainly from Diego Garcia Island. Additional mobilization of men into the government troops was announced. Reporting this, the Western news agencies draw attention to the fact that the U.S. servicemen at the Berba base and other military establishments in Somalia put at the Pentagon's disposal have been put on combat alert.

Mogadishu is trying to place the blame for the prevailing situation on neighboring Ethiopia. It is on this pretext that heavy military equipment is being dispatched to the country's western regions bordering on Ethiopia. At the very end of July, reports also appeared of deliveries of weapons to Somalia from Egypt and Italy. The internal crisis in the country threatens to spill beyond its borders. A dangerous hotbed of tension is smoldering again in the Horn of Africa region. Where do its roots lie?

Let us recall that in July 1977, regular units of the Somali Army invaded the territory of neighboring Ethiopia. The Somali leadership was exploiting revolutionary Ethiopia's difficulties inherited from the monarchist regime. Encouraged by the West, particularly the United States, and by reactionary Arab regimes and the PRC, it tried to implement the idea of creating a "great Somalia" by means of military force at the expense of neighboring countries. As was to be expected, this intervention ended in total failure.

The events of the past 5 years show that the Mogadishu regime was either reluctant or unable to learn the lessons of its military and political defeat. "President Siad Barre," the U.S. magazine AFRICA REPORT writes, "sought to keep the country in constant readiness with a view to grabbing part of the territory of Ethiopia and possibly Kenya...." However, the state's puny economic organism cannot cope with a heavy militarist load. "The conflict with Ethiopia," the New York TIMES wrote a year ago, "has so depleted Somalia's resources that it lacks the funds for economic development." According to the London International Institute of Strategic Studies, Somalia is spending over one-fourth of its GNP on military needs. The inflation level remains critically high. Social programs are not being fulfilled. The economic difficulties are aggravated by the problem of hundreds of thousands of refugees of Somali nationality from the Ethiopian Province of Ogaden. This is the direct result of Mogadishu's military adventure 5 years ago. Nor has the regime succeeded in putting an end to the clan and tribal rivalry in the "corridors of power," although this goal has been proclaimed frequently.

"What is going wrong in Somalia?" the Italian newspaper IL-SOLE-24 ORE asks. And it answers: "Essentially everything. The regime established as a result of the 1969 revolution has now become a bloated and totally corrupt bureaucratic apparatus. The state institutions have been totally discredited."

The growth of opposition feelings is the direct result of the crisis of the regime. "An increasing number of facts attest," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote at the end of last year, "to the public's dissatisfaction with the fact that President S. Barre cannot achieve peace and direct all efforts toward restoring the country's devastated economy." The DFSS' present armed action is only the climax of the dissatisfaction that has long been brewing.

The front was formed in October 1981 as a result of the merging of various opposition movements, including emigre movements. In a political statement, it defined its goals as follows: getting the country out of its economic and political crisis, creating an atmosphere of genuine peace and good-neighborliness in the Horn of Africa region and resolutely opposing the U.S. military presence in the region.

Observers have drawn attention to the growth of the opposition since the maneuvers by the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces" at the end of last year in a number of northeast African countries, particularly Somalia. In early 1982, riots erupted among the nomads, traders and students, and there were even rebellions in a number of military units in the north of the country. The regime tried to "smooth" the situation through various reshuffles in top organs, the arrest of eminent figures and acts of repression. However, this did not produce the desired results. And now matters are reaching the point of overt intervention by their transatlantic patron -- the United States. The growth of tension in the Horn of Africa -- and this is confirmed by current events -- suits the Washington administration perfectly: It is a good pretext for consolidating the U.S. military presence here.

Mogadishu's rapprochement with Washington on an overtly militarist basis was stepped up after the signing of a bilateral military agreement in August, 1980. In exchange for U.S. military aid, Somalia provided the Pentagon with bases on its territory. "The accord with Somalia," the London magazine AFRICA commented, "completes the United States' creation of a network of bases in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region and lays the foundations for a new interventionist position." In flouting important principles of the United Nations, the OAU, the Arab League and the Nonaligned Movement, such as respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states, the Mogadishu regime has logically come to the renunciation of another principle -- the impermissibility of the existence of foreign military bases on the territory of states belonging to these organizations. Washington now views this African country as a potential member of bloc combinations under U.S. auspices. The Paris newspaper LES ECHOS notes that U.S. arms deliveries to Somalia are the result of the strategic importance that the Washington administration attaches to the country. Here the United States is cunningly playing on the regime's expansionist ambitions. In March, S. Barre traveled to Washington. D. Petterson, the U.S. ambassador to Somalia, noted at the time that Somalia had achieved third place in Africa in terms of the volume of U.S. military aid received.

But what is Mogadishu actually counting on while embarking on a military alliance with the United States? It is already obvious that it is to obtain U.S. support not only in pursuing its expansionist course, but also in the event of internal complications. Let us recall that when the failure of the aggression against Ethiopia began to be obvious, the Somali regime tried by every means to internationalize the conflict, appealing primarily to the United States. Its maneuvers today are approximately the same, although there are also substantial differences.

Whereas 5 years ago Washington tried to keep in the shadows, behind the scenes, there is now overt military intervention. Prompt and massive deliveries of U.S. weapons -- over and above the amounts envisaged by the 1980 agreement -- are leading to a dangerous escalation of tension in the Horn of Africa region. Events are acquiring an increasingly anti-Ethiopian nature.

U.S.-Somali propaganda has now stepped up its onslaughts not only on Ethiopia, but also on its defense treaty partners -- Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Here an attempt is being made to use the crudity of the attacks to compensate for their total baselessness.

The reasons for the impasse in which Somalia finds itself must be sought not in Addis Ababa or anywhere else, but in Mogadishu itself.

U.S. PLANS ANOTHER LEBANON IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD211046 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

The United States is hatching plans for a repetition of the Lebanese situation, but this time in the south of Africa. According to the Washington script, the part of the Israeli aggressors is assigned to the South African racists in that region and the object of their terroristic policy is to be People's Angola. This is the opinion of many foreign affairs observers commenting on the latest crime of the Pretoria regime committed with Washington's support: the opening of a large-scale aggression by the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola on August eleventh.

Just as in Lebanon, where the Zionists pursue a policy of genocide against civilians, the racists in Angola are fighting Namibian refugees, children, women and old men. The official propaganda of the Republic of South Africa seeks to "justify" the bloody brigandage of racist punitive detachments as a "preventive operation" against the SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization] patriots fighting for the independence of Namibia. The legitimate question, however, arises: How do these barbaric actions fit in with Washington's prattling to the effect that the activity of the so-called "contact group", headed by the United States, would any day now lead to a solution of the Namibian problem?

Another parallel suggests itself: The mission, assumed by the American members of the "contact group" little differs from that dirty mission entrusted, in the Lebanese tragedy, to the special envoy of the United States President in the Middle East Philip Habib. Giving generous pledges about United States "fine intentions" vis-a-vis Angola, speaking in advance about a settlement in Namibia, the White House with the help of the "contact group" is but marking time to play into the hands of the racists and with their help exert rude pressure on the government of sovereign Angola and the SWAPO patriots for making them accept the American proposals. The JOURNAL DE ANGOLA magazine bluntly said in this connection: "The large-scale invasion of the People's Republic of Angola by the racists, planned on the pattern of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, has received the blessing of the United States."

WESTERN POWERS PROMOTE RSA CONTROL OVER NAMIBIA

LD121000 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

A painful picture of shameless plunder of Namibia by the Western monopolies is becoming apparent at the sessions of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization. The committee started a debate on the activities of the transnational corporations in the dependent territories.

Three quarters of the whole output of mineral resources are taken out of Namibia, and the returns from their sale do not go back to the country, but remain in the safes of the Western companies. The valuable mineral resources include diamonds, uranium, lead, tin and copper. There is no rule for the rate of deduction from profit for reinvestment in Namibia itself to promote the development of its economy and improve the living conditions of the population.

As was reported at committee sessions, the Namibian economy is firmly controlled by 88 multinational corporations: 35 of them are based in the Republic of South Africa, 25 in Britain and 15 in the USA. Presently the sum total of capital investments of the United States in South Africa and Namibia has reached six billion dollars.

In recent years the Western companies have been attracted to Namibia by the smell of oil. A Texas firm is starting oil drilling. An area greater in its size than the territory of Britain has been sold out to the firm and its companions.

The source of monopoly superprofits is exploitation of the slave work of the African population. In Namibia an African mine worker receives in a year less than a White man receives in a month. More often than not this difference is even greater.

Not surprisingly the Western powers wish to assist the Pretoria regime in perpetuating Namibia's present yoke. The speed of the talks on the granting of independence to the territory, which are being held now by the Western countries with the USA at their head, is inversely in proportion to the speed at which the monopolies of the same countries are plundering its natural wealth. It may happen so, Theo-Ben Guriab, permanent observer of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) at the UN bitterly notes, that when the Namibian people gain, at last, their independence, they will get an indigent country, although now it is one of the richest in its mineral resources.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH TANZANIA'S JUMBE

PM111215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation in Tanzania"]

[Text] Zanzibar (Tanzania), 8 Aug -- Ensuring peace and security is the most urgent task today. We are continually prepared to do all in our power for the cause of the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and for the relaxation of international tension. This was stated by Aboud Jumbe, vice president of Tanzania and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM), on receiving a CPSU delegation here at the CCM's invitation.

A. Jumbe sharply condemned imperialism's crimes in Africa and the Near East. The unceasing aggressive actions against independent Angola and the mass terror and murder of peaceful Palestinian and Lebanese citizens, he said, indicate the hypocrisy of those who call for democracy and justice in words, but flout the elementary norms of international law with their deeds.

The Tanzanian vice president called on the world's peoples to make joint efforts to preserve world peace. He came out in favor of regular contacts between the CPSU and the CCM with a view to exchanging opinions on the most urgent international problems and in the interests of strengthening mutual understanding and developing cooperation between the two parties.

For its part, the CPSU delegation briefed the Tanzanian leader on the progress of the Soviet people's fulfillment of the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the implementation of the USSR Food Program and the preparation for the celebration of that notable anniversary -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Delegation head R.M. Musin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Tatarskiy CPSU Obkom, spoke of the successes of the Tatarskaya ASSR working people and the other peoples of the Soviet Union -- successes with which they are greeting the glorious jubilee. He also drew attention to the danger of the Reagan administration's foreign policy course of whipping up tension and to U.S. attempts to impose neocolonialist diktat on the peoples of liberated countries by creating military bases and increasing the U.S. military presence in various parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean region.

The CPSU envoys and those accompanying them familiarized themselves with the labor activity of the island's inhabitants. They visited Kizimbania, a leading village of collective labor, a sugar refinery and other projects. Mass Soviet-Tanzanian friendship meetings were held in the collectives.

MAURITIUS DEMANDS RETURN OF DIEGO GARCIA

LD112224 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Antananarivo August 11 TASS -- Mauritius has rejected a U.S.-suggested multi-million deal by refusing to supply food for the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia Island. In a note to the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, the Government of Mauritius emphasised that it firmly comes out in favour of demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean and elimination of the Pentagon's base on Diego Garcia Island.

In July this year the parliament of Mauritius confirmed the country's sovereignty over the island, which was illegally seized from it by Britain in 1965 prior to the granting of independence and then handed over to the United States for the establishment of a naval base. The USA is now busy modernising that biggest springboard of aggression in the region.

The progressive African press points that the firm renunciation by Mauritius of such "cooperation" which would be to the detriment of national interests is explained by the principled course of the country's new government towards demilitarisation of the region and toward making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. In keeping with this policy the Mauritian Government earlier denied entry visas to the U.S. military personnel stationed on Diego Garcia Island.

As the African press points out, the U.S. administration displayed particular activity in attempts to draw Mauritian building firms into work on Diego Garcia. The Pentagon suggested that Mauritian companies send specialists and workers on advantageous terms to participate in the modernisation of the base.

New Delhi August 11 TASS -- Jean Claude de l'Estrac, Mauritian minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration, told a correspondent of the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES in Tripoli that the Government of Mauritius is full of determination to restore its national sovereignty over Diego Garcia Island. He stressed that the country has demanded that Diego Garcia Island be returned, and will press for that at international forums.

IZVESTIYA Comment

LD121918 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Mauritius' Just Demand" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- Britain and the United States are to blame for the fact that an inseparable part of the Mauritian territory, the Chagos Archipelago with the Diego Garcia Atoll, remains separated from the country, while the population has been forcibly driven out and has the sorry lot of outcasts, IZVESTIYA writes today. The newspaper points out that Britain, grossly flouting national rights and interests of the Mauritian people, actually annexed the Chagos Archipelago allegedly for purposes of peaceful shipping and navigation. Later it leased the Diego Garcia Atoll, a part of Chagos Archipelago, to the United States, which immediately started the construction of an air and naval base on the island.

"Mauritius never waived its lawful rights to the Chagos Archipelago," the article says, "the parliament recently adopted a law which says that the Chagos Archipelago, including the Diego Garcia Atoll, is part of the territory of the Mauritian state to which its sovereignty applies."

The newspaper points out that the turning of the Diego Garcia Atoll into a major base of the Pentagon which can handle the biggest bombers and serve as a place to stockpile nuclear weapons, which was let out by the South African newspaper STAR, and, finally, which serves for the concentration of the "Rapid Deployment Forces" in the centre of the Indian Ocean -- all this is a composite part of Washington's gendarme plans aimed against independent countries and national liberation movements, a part of attempts to interfere in the affairs of other peoples.

This rabid aggressive course of the present administration of the White House causes lawful indignation of peoples, including those of the Indian Ocean basin. They have on their side the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, all progressive forces of the world.

"The islands of the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, must be returned to Mauritius," IZVESTIYA stresses.

CPSU DELEGATION STARTS TALKS IN ANGOLA

PM121433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 4

[(TASS report: "Talks Begin")]

[Text] At the invitation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [(MPLA-PT)] Central Committee, a CPSU delegation consisting of Yu. N. Koshelev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.I. Matveyev, first secretary of Moscow's Pervomayskiy CPSU Raykom; and B.G. Petruk, official of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, has left for Angola. The delegation will familiarize itself with the MPLA-PT's activity and with the Angolan people's life and work.

The CPSU delegation arrived in Luanda the same day.

Talks have begun in the Angolan capital with an MPLA-PT delegation headed by L. Lara, member of the MPLA-PT Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary for organizational questions.

The CPSU delegation's visit to Angola is taking place at a time when the international situation has been sharply aggravated in various parts of the world, L. Lara said before the start of the talks. The military of the Republic of South Africa, with direct support from U.S. imperialism, is continuing its aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola. The United States and the Republic of South Africa are seeking to create by armed means an atmosphere of instability in Angola and southern Africa. Despite imperialism's intrigues, Angola and the other "Frontline States" are continuing their quest for a just solution to the Namibian problem.

The People's Republic of Angola prizes the Soviet Union's aid and support to the Angolan people in defense of the country's territorial integrity and in national reconstruction, L. Lara said. We are attentively following the efforts of the Soviet Union and the leaders of the USSR and the CPSU in the struggle for peace and the halting of the arms race. In this noble matter the Soviet Union can count on the support of the MPLA-PT and the entire Angolan people.

The CPSU delegation's visit to Angola, L. Lara said, will promote the further consolidation of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples.

On behalf of the chairman of the MPLA-PT, the MPLA-PT Central Committee and the entire Angolan people, L. Lara asked that wishes be conveyed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for successes in his party and state activity.

U.S. SENATE ENDORSES CARIBBEAN INITIATIVE

LD121808 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 12 TASS -- Under powerful pressure on the part of the administration, the upper house of U.S. Congress has endorsed a bill on additional appropriations for the current financial year to the tune of 14,000 million dollars. This sum includes 355 million dollars for the realisation of the so-called plan for the Caribbean area, put forward by President Reagan.

Within the framework of the widely publicised "Caribbean initiative" the United States, on the plea of ensuring the security of friendly countries, is planning to considerably expand military and economic aid to the most reactionary regimes in the region. Thus, 128 million dollars are to be allocated for the Salvadorean junta alone.

SENATE RESOLUTION ON CUBAN AGGRESSION CONDEMNED

LD122116 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The United States Senate has voted for the use of any means, armed force included, to curb -- as the resolution says -- Cuban aggression. Here is a comment from our observer Viktor Olin:

The Senate resolution is perhaps one of the most amazing documents signed by American legislators in recent years. No wonder in the course of debate someone called it a Caribbean version of the notorious Tonkin Resolution. Quite an apt comparison. The 1964 Tonkin Resolution, passed by the Congress following an incident provoked in the Gulf of Tonkin, served then as a legal ground for direct United States' armed interference in Vietnam.

No doubt that by its campaign of threats and pressure against socialist Cuba, the administration decided to get simultaneously carte blanche to use armed forces against the republic. The question arises: Can there be any Cuban aggression against the United States at all? Can anyone imagine in earnest that a small insular country could attack the powerful United States? That such a supposition is absurb is understood in Washington very well too, but over and over again it resorts to an old trick of proclaiming Cuba's independent policy as threatening the United States' so-called vital interests. And since according to Washington the zone of these interests includes the whole of South America, any action against pro-American regimes is labeled as interference by world communism or a Cuban aggression.

Take El Salvador, a small Central American country whose rulers -- judging by the reports recently published at the United Nations -- take the first place as far as the violation of human rights is concerned. The struggle by Salvadorans for these rights and economic independence is termed by Washington as a manifestation of Cuba's aggressive intentions. Thus the American Senate's resolution should be regarded as a step in preparation for direct United States' military interference wherever events that do not suit Washington may take place.

This preparation has been underway for a long time already. In violation of American laws, units of Cuban counterrevolutionaries and remnants of Somoza regime troops who fled from Nicaragua have been undergoing training at military camps in the United States. It has been announced about the creation within the framework of the Pentagon of a special army command for the Caribbean, a kind of police force in the region.

And last but not least, the resolution adopted by the United States Senate has given the Reagan administration a real chance to get the restrictions of presidential power on war and peace issues lifted. These restrictions were introduced after the ignominious failure of American aggression in Vietnam.

U.S. WAGING 'UNDECLARED WAR' ON NICARAGUA

LD122018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug (TASS) -- TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir writes: The Washington administration's course for stifling the Nicaraguan revolution is becoming increasingly well defined. As is clear from reports in the American press, Nicaragua has been made one of the primary targets of the notorious "anti-communist crusade" proclaimed by Washington. "The liquidation of the leftwing Nicaraguan regime," declares the Washington POST, "would be a big trump card in Ronald Reagan's fight against international communism." "CIA professionals," the newspaper adds, dwelling upon the comprehensive plan for destabilization in Nicaragua, are again in a position to get busy with their dirty tricks.

That frank evidence -- which, by the way, neither the White House nor the U.S. State Department even tried to deny -- confirms once again that the present American leaders have elevated unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of other states, going as far as armed aggression against them, to the level of official state policy. Thinking that they are allowed to do anything, they are trying to appropriate the right to decide other people's fate. This is eloquently demonstrated by their anti-Nicaraguan operation.

The United States is waging war, albeit an undeclared war, against Nicaragua even now. The CIA and the Pentagon have trained and armed a force of many thousands of former so-called Somoza guards and have sent them into areas of Honduras bordering on Nicaragua, from where they carry out systematic armed raids on Nicaraguan territory under the leadership of American military advisers. At the same time, more and more Honduran troops are being concentrated near the border with Nicaragua on Washington's orders.

The United States' aim is to provoke a war between Honduras and Nicaragua and then use the conflict as a pretext for direct American intervention. In this connection, facts such as the joint American-Honduran military maneuvers near the Nicaraguan border, the arrival of an American troop carrier, the Portland, with 600 Marines on board at the Honduran port of Iela, and the recent visit to Tegucigalpa by General Warner, a high-ranking Pentagon representative, draw attention to themselves.

At the same time, the CIA is implementing a broad plan of secret subversive operations inside Nicaragua, including diversion, sabotage, and raising and financing counterrevolutionary forces. Washington is more and more actively resorting to various forms of economic aggression against Nicaragua.

Having set itself the goal of crushing the Nicaraguan revolution at all costs and restoring American dominance in the country just as it was under the bloody dictatorship of Somoza, Washington is now making full use of all the options of its interventionist policy, options which have been perfected in other Latin American countries including Cuba, Chile and the Dominican Republic. However, as events have shown, the U.S. administration is placing its largest bet on unleasing large-scale armed aggression against Nicaragua.

The United States' adventurist course in relation to Nicaragua is playing with fire; this course jeopardizes peace and security, and not only in Latin America. Those who are planning a bloody new war are evidently hoping to go unpunished. All indications are that they are reckoning without the Nicaraguan people's resolve to defend the freedom and independence they have won to the last drop of blood, and without other peace-loving countries' and people's readiness to give Nicaragua broad support.

BRAZILIAN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC PLANS CITED

PM111449 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 9 August Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,600-word Brasilia/Rio de Janeiro/Sao Paolo dispatch entitled "Brazil Looks to the Future" by correspondent I. Golembiovskiy who describes the current "'liberalization'" of Brazilian domestic political life and its economic development plans.

Noting Brazil's "readiness" for broader ties with the USSR, Golembiovskiy quotes a talk with Nelson Marchezan, president of the Brazilian National Congress Chamber of Deputies, who expresses "satisfaction" at the recent visit to Brazil by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by T.Ya. Kiselev, and his hopes for cooperation between the two countries.

PRAVDA CITES ARGENTINE'S LETTER ON FALKLANDS

LD121020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2355 GMT 11 Aug 82

["Argentina: Tasks and Ways of Solving Them" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug (TASS) -- "Argentines consider that the hard struggle for the islands in the South Atlantic should be pursued until victory. Argentina will work for the implementation of the United Nations resolution approved 17 years ago which clearly indicates the need for the islands to be decolonized. The struggle for the Malvinas is a just struggle for sovereignty and peace, since the return of the islands to Argentina will foil the plans of imperialism to turn them into a NATO military base aimed against Latin America and universal peace." This is what Oscar Arevalo says in PRAVDA in a letter sent by him from Argentina.

We now understand in a broader sense the problem of the national sovereignty of Argentina, he indicates. We recognize that in order to resolve it we also have to overcome numerous difficulties which have arisen as a result of various kinds of manipulation by imperialism and by certain circles of the local bourgeoisie and major landowners connected with it who are trying to hamper the process of national development.

The imperialists and the local reactionaries, in particular the upper bourgeoisie and landowners who hate the ordinary people and are afraid of them, the letter goes on to say, are trying to create a situation of chaos in the country and take advantage of it in order to set up in Argentina a corrupt and repressive regime that would capitulate entirely to foreign diktat. These people particularly include those who argue that it is impossible to fight Britain and the United States and that concessions have to be made. They are not against NATO military bases being built on the islands, which in their view Argentina should concede, or against the transnational imperialist monopolies getting a free hand in the national economy. Knowing only too well that the people are against them, these people are trying to act on the sly, to sow confusion and defeatism among the masses. In essence these circles are the British and North American "fifth column" in Argentina.

The Argentine Communist Party, stresses O. Arevalo, considers that these hostile designs can be opposed and the enemies isolated and defeated only through the efforts of all the people. Unity can be achieved. This is the goal of the most advanced democratic circles of the Argentine public, the mass political parties, trade unions, patriotically-minded entrepreneurs, cultural figures, intellectuals, youth and women's organizations, civilians and military -- in a word, all who wish prosperity, progress and peace for their motherland.

It is these forces, says the author in conclusion, who are called upon to ensure the transition of the country toward democracy, guaranteeing respect of all political freedoms, the economic demands of the working people and social reforms. It is they who should guarantee democratic stability in Argentina, placing her among those countries whose peoples consistently struggle against the arms race and imperialist aggression.

PRAVDA REPORTS RESULTS OF 7-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PLAN

LD131134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] PRAVDA sums up the results of industry in the country since the start of the year. The 7-month plan for the volume of industrial production was fulfilled by all union republics and ministries except Glavmikrobioprom. Targets for the extraction of gas and coal, the production of diesel fuel, chemical means for plant protection, individual types of machines and technological equipment, tractors, newsprint and a series of consumer goods were exceeded.

The general volume of industrial production increased by 2.5 percent in comparison with the same period last year. More than 3/4 of this growth was obtained by raising labor productivity, which rose by 1.2 percent.

The highest rates were achieved in the gas industry and a number of mechanical engineering sectors, as well as in the food, fruit and vegetable, and fish industry. Enterprises in the energy machine-building, machine-tool and tool industry, instrument-making, agriculture, construction, road and municipal machine-building industries achieved all or almost all their increase in output through labor productivity.

At the same time, PRAVDA says, individual ministries and departments are still allowing substantial shortcomings in the management of their industries. The necessary measures have not been taken to make up the arrears that have occured since the beginning of the year in the production of ferrous metallugry, chemical fibers and construction and wood materials, while the enterprises of the electrotechnical industry, heavy and transportation engineering have let down related enterprises, breaking off a number of supplies agreed and ordered.

Commentator's Analysis

LD131144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Soviet industry has fulfilled its 7-month program. Production output rose by 2.5 percent compared with the same period last year, and labor productivity went up by almost 2 percent.

These figures, our commentator notes, attest yet again to the stable and dynamic development of Soviet industry. Those industries on whose success the progress of the whole national economy depends -- namely, machine-building, the gas industry and the power industry -- are advancing at the fastest pace. Judging by Central Statistical Administration data the 7-month task was also overfulfilled by the country's coal miners, who quite recently were markedly lagging behind.

Analyzing further the results of the work of our industry in January-July this year, attention should be paid to the fact that over 3/4 of the increase in the volume of output has been obtained over the period by a rise in labor productivity. This means that our economy is entering more and more on to the path of intensive development and is making ever fuller use of the achievements of science and technology.

A very strict regime of economy in the use of all forms of resources is becoming a substantial factor in industrial growth. Let us recall that particular attention was drawn to this by the November (1981) plenun of the CPSU Central Committee Characterizing the USSR's socio-economic development program for 1982; The plenum noted that the growth rates envisaged in this program are moderate ones. Indeed, in adopting the plan, we proceeded from real possibilities, considering that the program for the 2d year of the 5-year plan should not only be fulfilled, but also overfulfilled. The work of our industry in January-July this year enables one to say that the tasks set by the November plenum of the party Central Committee are being successfully fulfilled.

This, of course, does not mean that in the work of our industry everything is proceeding smoothly. Measures have still not been taken, for instance, to make up for the lag since the start of the year in the production of ferrous metallurgy output, chemical fibres and building and timber materials. There are problems too in other industries but, as we have already noted, the main conclusion is as before: namely, that our industry is maintaining a high rate of development and with regard to this performance indicator is noticeably outstripping the leading capitalist countries. By way of example let us say that the volume of industrial output in the USSR has doubled over the past 10 years. The United States required 17 years to achieve this while the FRG and France took 18 years and Britain 26 years.

MINISTER DISCUSSES ROLE OF MERCHANT MARINE

LD111238 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- The main objective of Soviet shipping policy is above all to meet fully and in good time national requirements for cargo transportation in foreign and coastal trade. Such is our aim today and such it will be in the future, Timofey Guzhenko, minister of the Merchant Marine of the USSR, said in an interview with the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS, published today.

The Soviet Merchant Marine now has 1,750 transport ships with a total deadweight of 18.6 million tons and ranks sixth in the world, the minister said. By 1985 the Soviet Merchant Marine will be increased by 3.8 percent. During the current five year period (1981-1985) we are to be supplied with 250 new ships to be launched at Soviet and foreign shipyards. Most of them will replace outdated vessels.

The Soviet Union has never had and does not have now any ambitions for establishing its diktat in international navigation, Timofey Guzhenko stressed. Our enterprises offer of course their services to foreign charterers. But the volume of these services is insignificant. During the past year the Soviet Merchant Marine carried 223 million tons of cargoes and only 30 million tons of cargoes for foreign charterers. A comparison of 30 million tons with 3.2 billion tons of last year's world shipping needs no comment. Nevertheless we believe that the planning and implementation of some universal measures for a more orderly development of the world merchant fleet would do good to all those involved in international navigation. We are ready for cooperation in this field, the minister said.

MORE HELP FOR HURRICANE-PRONE SAKHALIN URGED

PM121017 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Aug 82 p 4

[Special correspondent A. Illesh report: "Fall of Trials; How the Sakhalin Inhabitants Are Eliminating the Results of Last Year's Unprecendented Hurricanes"]

[Summary] Kunashir-Sakhalin -- It is almost a year now since the Kuriles and Sakhalin were struck by a succession of devastating hurricanes, in particular by Hurricane Phyllis, but I still encountered traces of the aftermath. Vladimir Anisimovich Zakharov, chairman of the Sakhalinskiy Oblispolkom, described the damage caused by the hurricane and the flooding which resulted from the subsequent heavy rainfall. "Many sections of highways and railway lines were swept away, bridges were demolished, electricity lines were destroyed and water supplies disrupted. The damage ran into millions of rubles. Virtually all the island's inhabitants rose to fight the hurricanes at that time."

Nonetheless, the mines were kept in operation and "in all during the natural disaster 1,160 people were saved and 22,425 were evacuated." But today we have the right to ask whether the damage could have been less and the period of reconstruction shorter and more dynamic and whether national economic sectors on the island are financed and equipped in the most expeditious manner bearing in mind "our unique conditions when half the normal annual rainfall can occur in a day, when one hurricane passes on to another the wretched process it has begun, and when the danger of an earthquake or tsunami cannot be ruled out for a single day."

The main lesson to be drawn from the disaster is that everyone must be ready at any minute to repell the elements, defend the people's property and ensure the safety of those nearby.

Crops and buildings were severly damaged in the disater. However, analysis reveals that "the least harm was caused to structures and installations on eleveated areas, under cover of natural and artificial dams and forest protection zones."

Now all land sown to potatoes and vegetables is outside the possible flooding zone and "our planning organizations are developing comprehensive measures to protect agricultural land, stockraising units and population centers from possible strikes by the elements." The experience of the natural disaster also shows that under the island's conditions powerline planners must pay special attention to those sectors crossing water obstacles and those places where landslides are possible. The oblast's national economy, the oblispolkom chairman concluded, "can actively resist the onslaughts of the elements. But for this a whole complex of measures is needed to enhance the reliability of installations and establishments. Much has already been done but much still has to be done, and it is important here that the relevant ministries and departments should fulfill more precisely, in a more planned manner the pledges they have made to supply our island with materials, equipment and manpower."

WORK OF INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY EXAMINED

PM121529 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 5 August 1982, the morning edition, carries on page 2 under the headline "To Make Economies Is To Increase Wealth" a 2,100 word Yu. Khrenov report on a 3 August joint session of the standing commissions on construction and the construction materials industry of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The session was addressed, among others, by USSR Gosplan First Deputy Chairman B. Ya. Isayev and USSR minister of industrial construction A.M. Tokarev. The session discussed how Tokarev's ministry is fulfilling the "task of displaying a thrifty, economic attitude toward everything we possess and making proprietorial, thrifty use of fuel, energy, raw materials and other materials." The report lists the ministry's targets for saving materials in the current 5-year plan and notes that its work in this area "has on the whole improved." At the same time the report points to specific "serious shortcomings" which, it says, permit the conclusion that "the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and its organs at local level still have not secured in full measure a radical improvement in all work to make economical and rational use of raw materials, fuel and energy resources and other materials.

MINISTER SPEAKS ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

PM121409 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 32, August 1982, signed to press on 2 August, publishes on pages 12-13 a 1,500-word abridged account of a speech by N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry and member of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "To Make Fuller Use of Potential." He delivered the speech at an all-union seminar in Sverdlovsk 7-9 July devoted to the work practice of party organizations and labor collectives in increasing the production of consumer goods, extending their range and improving their quality. In his speech the minister touched on the tasks and shortcomings of light industry enterprises in increasing consumer goods production.

KUNAYEV SPEAKS AT KAZAKHSTAN AKTIV MEETINGS

LD121238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Party economic aktivs meeting in Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts today discussed tasks to successfully conduct the grain harvest and increase sales to the state of grain, meat and other produce. Measures were determined to coordinate efforts, to cooperate in all sectors of the agroindustrial complex, and to observe economies and thrift.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, spoke at the meetings. He also visited Kustanayskaya Oblast.

MOSCOW PRESS EXAMINES USSR GRAIN PRODUCTION

PRAVDA Editorial

PM121515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Grain for the Motherland"]

[Text] Now is a crucial time in the countryside -- the new grain crop is being harvested. The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum's decisions paid particular attention to increasing grain production. The task is to increase the average annual grain harvest to 250-255 million tons in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Rural workers are striving to make a considerable contribution to fulfilling the USSR Food Program as early as this year.

The Kuban's farmers have put 2 million tons of grain in the state's silos and are continuing to make deliveries. The Stavropol region's farms are delivering their second million ton of grain. The Don region's crop growers have recorded similar figures. Dnepropetrovskaya and Poltavskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes are procuring grain at a good rate. A number of farm collectives have adopted increased pledges for the sale of grain to the state and are keeping their word honorably. Party and soviet organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders are called upon to ensure a fast pace, work of excellent-rated quality and the uninterupted dispatching of grain to the elevators.

An important element of the harvest production line is the threshing floor. Many farms have improved product quality by skillfully organizing the cleaning of grain there. There must be no interruption in the flow of grain from the threshing floors to the state silos. Work in this area is by no means well organized everywhere and the grain is occasionally not being dispatched quickly. Quite a lot of grain has piled up in Volgogradskaya Oblast's Serafimovichskiy Rayon, for example. There was over 1,300 tons of wheat at the threshing floors of the Ust-Medveditskiy Sovkhoz there recently and the state had not been sent a single ton. The situation only began to be rectified after the party obkom intervened. Many farms in Moldavia have unjustifiably lowered the grain procurement rate.

A smooth flow of grain depends to a considerable extent on procurement workers. By the current season, the network of reception centers equipped with modern equipment had expanded, 1,000 additional high powered automatic unloaders had been installed and the handling capacity of drying units had increased. But nevertheless there are delays in delivering the harvest. Warning signals are being received that procurement workers are sometimes reducing grain grades and not keeping correct accounts with suppliers. The party and trade union organizations of procurement enterprises themselves above all and people's control workers are called upon to combat this resolutely. The work of weighing, drying and laboratory workers must also be in full view of the collective and, furthermore, should be morally and materially encouraged.

The pace of harvesting and dispatching produce to the state depends to a considerable extent on the work of transport. Thousands of trucks have taken to the country roads. Quite a few vehicles driven by experienced drivers have reached the fields from the industrial centers.

Plans and schedules for hauling must be drawn up everywhere and their precise execution must be organized. The widespread assimilation of team contracts, the coordination [dispetcherizatsiya] of communications with threshing floors and elevators, and other useful innovations will promote success. Railroad workers are called upon to ensure a "green light" for grain. But in some places they have not prepared well for meeting the harvest. Not much grain is yet reaching the granaries by water. In a number of Volga regions the volume of river freight has even fallen. It is incumbent upon the relevant ministries, departments and local organs to instil the requisite order in this work. It is necessary to ensure that the grain routes are in good condition everywhere. This is a major concern of local soviets.

Special attention must be paid to the formation and structure of grain resources. The country needs a wide range of excellent-rated grain. The procurement of strong strains of wheat has increased in recent years. However, little durum wheat, rye, hulled crops, pulse crops, brewing barley and corn is yet being received. Some kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and agronomists are in no hurry to rectify the situation this year. Batches of grain being sent for sale to the state are sometimes put together at threshing floors with no consideration of their gluten content, and strong strains and ordinary strains are mixed.

Bashkirskaya ASSR farms, which had threshed over 100,000 tons of peas, did not begin to hand them in for a long time. Belgorodskaya Oblast has sold less than 1,000 tons of the 55,000 tons of peas harvested. A similar phenomenon has also been observed in Ternopolskaya, Khmelnitskaya and Cherkasskaya Oblasts. It is incumbent upon Soviet and agricultural organs to strictly monitor the formation of state grain resources and to strive to strengthen delivery discipline.

Now, the fields, threshing floors and grain elevators have become centers of communists' organizational and mass-political work. It is geared to the prompt completion of the full range of harvesting work and the successful fulfillment by arable farmers of their prime commandment. Party committees and bureaus should help farm leaders to correctly distribute their efforts and resources. It is important to increase the effectiveness of socialist competition among grain growers and all agroindustrial complex workers.

It is communists' duty and vocation to set a personal example in labor and carry others along with them.

The harvest is also a time for concern about laying the foundation of the future harvest and strengthening livestock units' fodder base. It is necessary to ensure reliable stocks of good quality seeds and raise them to a high condition. Where necessary, replacement operations must be conducted in good time. The accounting and utilization of crops on kolkhozes and sovkhozes should be regulated by the joint efforts of rural experts, regional services and members of arms' auditing commissions. The pace of fodder procurement must be stepped up with special attention to fodder quality, because violations of the nutritional balance in fodder leads to overexpenditure of grain.

Next in line is harvesting and ensuring the correct storage of vegetables, potatoes and fruit. The party and government have adopted supplementary measures to expand the sale of fruit and vegetable produce and improve trade in them via consumer cooperatives and kolkhoz markets. It is important to make skillful use of these incentives to increase the pace and quality of the harvesting and procurement of produce.

Rural workers are living out their concern to gather the harvest promptly and without waste and to give the motherland more produce. This will be their practical contribution to fulfilling the Food Program and a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Review

PM120925 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Aug 82 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The August Field Presses"]

[Text] August has arrived -- the decisive month of the mass gathering of the harvest.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 2 August 31.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- 27 percent of the crop area. Some 22.3 million hectares had been threshed -- 71 percent of the grain crops cut. During the week under review, 9.4 million hectares of grain crops were threshed -- almost 3 million more than the previous week.

The harvest is being gathered under complex weather conditions. In some places the grain crops have turned out tall and have lodged, while in others there are many stunted and sparse tracts. This demands of farm leaders, specialists and everyone involved in summer harvesting particularly efficient labor organization in reaping and transporting grain, extensive maneuvering of equipment, uninterrupted working of the entire harvest process, full gathering of grain, chaff and straw and unconditional fulfillment of the plans and targets for grain sales to the state.

There are now 169,000 harvesting and transportation complexes and detachments operating on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Following the example of the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers, group working of units and other progressive grain-reaping and transporting methods are being introduced. In order to accelerate the pace of the harvest it is necessary to involve all available units in the work and ensure their efficient maintenance. However, thousands of combines and reapers are still in bad repair on many farms in Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Irkutskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts.

The shortage of a number of spare parts is having an adverse effect on the course of repairs and also on the work of equipment in the field. There is a need for combine batteries, belts and cutting apparatus components. The editors have received a report from Kuybyshevskaya Oblast fields that some machine operators "hire" batteries from their comrades to start combine engines. Is this not a reproach to those who are holding up their manufacture! Grain growers are also sending uncomplimentary statements to the Taganrog, Krasnoyarsk and Tula combine plants, which belatedly dispatch spare parts for harvesting machines.

Fuel and lubricants are being delivered irregularly to individual regions. This is why combines and trucks have stood idle in Voronezhskaya Oblast, for example. On 2 August alone, railroad workers failed to supply approximately 50 tanks of gasoline and diesel fuel there.

It is important to eliminate all these shortcomings in the path of the harvest process and ensure round-the-clock working of equipment. By the beginning of August, 16.5 million hectares of grain crops had been cut in the RSFSR -- 24 percent of the crop area. Some 10.2 million hectares have been threshed. One-fourth of the crops have been cut in Ulyanovskaya Oblast, 1/5 in Kurskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts, and 1/10 in the Mordovskaya ASSR. However, there are delays in threshing here and in a number of other oblasts of the republic. There is no denying that the rain is slowing up the harvest. Knowledge of the specific situation and maneuvering of equipment are particularly important under these conditions.

Cutting of cereal and pulse crops has finished in the Kuban. The region's farmers have concentrated their efforts on preparing the soil for winter crops and on cleaning and transporting grain. More than 2 million tons of grain have so far been procured here. Harvest work is drawing to a close in the Stavropol steppes. Blagodarnenskiy Rayon kolkhozes and sovkhozes have joined the farms which have fulfilled the annual plans for grain sales to the state. They have dispatched 100,000 tons of what to the elevators. Many combine operators in Volgogradskaya, Belgorodskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts are achieving high indicators in labor.

More than 10.7 million hectares of grain crops have been cut in the Ukraine -- 3/4 of the crop area. Some 8 million hectares of grain crops have been threshed. Reaping is nearing completion in Azerbaijan and Moldavia. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have begun reaping. One-tenth of the grainfields have been harvested in Kazakhstan.

At the time of mass harvest work, it is necessary to utilize every hour of fine weather, organize highly productive working of all combines, reapers and trucks, and accelerate grain transport operations. Over the past 5-day period there was an increase in grain deliveries to state granaries, particularly in a number of Ukrainian oblasts. At the same time there are instances of wheat, barley and peas piling up on threshing floors. Under unstable weather conditions and given the shortage of driers, this could result in the harvest being spoiled. The pace of transport operations is frequently held up owing to the shortage of motor transport. Moscow enterprises and organizations, for example, have delayed sending trucks to Orenburgskaya Oblast and the Bashkirskaya ASSR. Proper measures have not been taken to make better use of trucks.

The volume of field work in August grows every day. Flax has been harvested from the first 55,000 hectares -- most of all in Lvovskaya, Chernigovskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblasts. Flax pulling and seed procurement will soon begin in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and in Belorussia. It is a task of paramount importance to gather the valuable raw material in full and to procure more high-quality flax. In Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, corn has been harvested from 17,000 hectares. More than 3 million tons of vegetables have been purchased -- somewhat more than by this time last year. Some 68,000 tons of early potatoes have entered the all-union fund. Some 314,000 tons of high-grade tea leaves have been picked.

While gathering this harvest, we must not forget about the future grainfield. We are on the threshold of mass sowing of winter crops. In Kirovskaya Oblast, for example, the first thousands of hectares have already been sown to rye. Only 14.5 million hectares of soil have been prepared for winter crops -- 35 pecent of the plan. Farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone and west Siberia, where the optimum sowing times are arriving, are lagging behind in this matter. It is necessary without delay to gather the harvest of all crops in the fields earmarked for winter crops, to till them carefully, apply fertilizers and sow them at the optimum times!

August is a pressing time for the farmer -- every hour for this and the next harvest.

POOR EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SLOWS FODDER HARVEST

PM111641 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 1

[V. Degtyarev "Agricultural Review": "Stockpile Fodder More Intensively!"]

[Excerpts] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration information, as of 2 August on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes sown and natural grasses had been cut from an area of more than 62.7 million hectares -- 856,000 hectares less than last year. Some 40.7 million tons of hay, 47.2 million tons of haylage and 11.4 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder had been procured, which is also slightly less than by the same time in 1981. Some 12.7 million tons of prepared silage had been laid in, of which 2.5 million tons is enriched with carbamide and other nitrogenous additives. Some 4.3 million tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated green fodder had been produced.

It is a busy, tense time in the countryside. The harvest, haymaking and fodder procurement are in full swing. It is important now to not waste time and to mobilize all forces in order to lay in as much high quality fodder of different types as possible on each farm for the coming winter, to protect the fodder, to increase livestock units productivity and thereby to make a weighty contribution this year to the implementation of the country's Food Program.

As the latest statistical data indicate, many farms in the RSFSR, Belorussia and the Baltic are now carrying out at an accelerated rate the mowing of perennial and annual grasses and procurement of coarse and succulent fodder.

Practice shows that success is achieved in fodder procurement primarily on farms that make skillful, creative use of the Ipatovskiy Rayon method of comprehensive utilization of the machine pool. Here is a typical example: The leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia formed large harvesting and transport detachments and units for fodder procurement in good time. Now, despite difficult weather conditions, they are operating efficiently. Machine operator collectives engaged in haymaking are competing for high results.

Unfortunately, as checks show, by no means do all farms devote daily attention to fodder procurement. Fodder harvesting machinery often stands idle for a long time because of serious breakdowns. Such instances are not uncommon on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Non-Chernozem, the Urals, Siberia and the far east. The main reason is the belated, poor quality repair of vehicles and machines and poor technical servicing. Thus because of organizational omissions and lack of coordination, in Kostromskaya Oblast's Nerekhtskiy Rayon they were unable to promptly bring back into operation a considerable quantity of tractors, mower-grinders, pickup balers and silage-harvesting combines. Of course, this is having an extremely adverse effect on the progress of haymaking. The fodder-harvesting conveyor operates with interruptions. The grasses stand too long and lose nutritional value. The quality of the fodder falls.

Alarm signals are coming in from Shabalinskiy Rayon in Kirovskaya Oblast. Here dozens of pickup balers, hay stackers and pickup stackers stand idle every day. A difficult situation has arisen with grass harvesting on a number of farms in Gorkovskaya, Pskovskaya, Kurganskaya and certain other oblasts. Local party, soviet and agricultural organs and leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm associations must adopt resolute measures to fundamentally rectify the situation, eliminate shortcomings, speed up the haymaking and develop competition for a high output still more widely among machine operators.

Fodder procurement workers must be given substantial assistance by the engineering and technical service of Goskomselkhoztekhnika associations. However, letters indicating shortcomings in their work are arriving in the editorial office. On the Put Lenina Kolkhoz in Astrakhanskaya Oblast's Privolzhskiy Rayon, fodder-harvesting machines often stand idle because there is no replacement for a broken component. "Yet the rayon Selkhoztekhnika does practically nothing," the machine operators complain.

One of the main concerns now is to lay in sufficient quantities not only of coarse and succulent fodders but also valuable dehydrated fodder. The powerful SB-1.5 furnace driers are operating around the clock on Ulyanovskaya Oblast's Krupskaya Sovkhoz. The two operator teams servicing them are competing with each other for high output. The grass meal is compressed into granules. At least 2,000 tons of these will be made.

This is being done on many farms. But it is apparent from the Central Statistical Administration's report that thousands of units for the production of vitamin grass meal, granules and pellets are still not in operation or are not being used to full capacity. Their preparation has been delayed in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Mariyskaya ASSR and Irkutskaya Oblast.

High results on every livestock unit this year will depend to a tremendous extent on success in the mass green harvest. Accelerate the pace of haymaking as much as possible and use all fodder-harvesting machinery in a highly productive way, to the fullest extent -- those are the demands of the day.

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY

PM130825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 82 p 1

[USSR defense minister's order No 195 issued in Moscow on 8 August 1982]

[Text] Comrade army and navy servicemen!

Comrade military construction workers!

Comrade military construction veterans!

Today the Soviet people celebrate Construction Workers Day. This holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm on the part of Soviet people and army and navy servicemen struggling for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Our country's working people and armed forces servicemen, closely rallied around the Communist Party, the Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, warmly approve and unanimously support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and are persistently implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum.

By their daily labor military construction workers and railroad troops personnel, like all army and navy servicemen, are strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and enhancing the USSR Armed Forces' combat readiness. They are greeting their professional holidary with new successes in combat and political training and the fulfillment of the plan targets for the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Launching socialist competition on a broad scale under the slogan "work effectively and in a high-quality manner, strictly observe the policy of thrift," the military construction workers overfulfilled the targets of the first 6 months of 1982 for commissioning fixed capital, housing and other important indicators. The railroad troops are also successfully fulfilling their socialist pledges.

Comrade military construction workers, workers, engineers and technicians of military construction and design organizations and Defense Ministry construction industry enterprises, railroad troops and military construction and railroad troop veterans!

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday -- Construction Workers Day!

I wish you further success in fulfilling state plans and socialist pledges, improving your political and professional knowledge and strengthening military and labor discipline.

Struggle persistenly for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets of the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the introduction of leading experience and progressive forms of organizing labor, improve work effeciency and quality, observe the policy of thrift, and seek good results in work.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense Minister.

Moscow Ceremony

PM101619 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Unattributed report under general heading "In Honor of Construction Worker's Day"]

[Text] A ceremony devoted to Construction Workers Day was held in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 5 August. Representatives of the Moscow public, servicemen from the capital's garrison and military construction workers and veterans gathered there.

On the presidium of the meeting were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Administrative Organs Section; Army General V.M. Shabanov, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, Army General I.N. Sobolev and Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; generals, officers, veterans of military construction and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

The ceremony was opened by Col Gen V.I. Bychenko, chief of the Political Directorate of Military Construction Units. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

The military construction workers were greeted by Hero of Socialist Labor N.A. Maksimov, leader of a comprehensive team at the No 1 construction and installation association of the Moscow City Soviet's Main Administration of Industrial Construction; D.N. Filippov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Col V.V. Gorbatko.

The meeting was addressed by Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops. He stressed that military construction workers unanimously approve and warmly support the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government and make a worthy contribution through their selfless labor to strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and ensuring the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. Workers on military construction sites are fully determined to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new successes in shock labor for the sake of the fatherland.

The participants in the meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BULGARIAN ARMY PAPER REPORTS ON USTINOV BOOK

AU111500 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 10 August carries on page 3 a 900-word report on the book entitled: "We Serve the Motherland and Communism" by Soviet Marshal D.F. Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense provided for NARODNA ARMIYA by APN. After explaining the Leninist principles on which the Red Army was set up and the successes it achieved in the fatherland war, the report touches on that part of the book which deals with the military preparations of the United States, Britain, the FRG and the other NATO countries. In this respect Ustinov is quoted as saying that "particularly high vigilance is needed today because of the perfidious intentions of the international aggressive reaction. The reactionary forces have powerful modern offensive weapons, tremendous economic, scientific-technical and military potential and rich natural and manpower resources." Ustinov's book says that the historic mission of the Soviet Armed Forces is to protect the achievements of the revolution and that the Soviet Armed Forces possess modern equipment and are reliable defenders of the motherland. In conclusion, the report says that "the USSR Armed Forces together with the armies of the other socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Pact, are a powerful stronghold for the defense of peace and of the revolutionary achievements of the working people."